The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

The Oil Trade.

Address of the Producers' Association.

What is Said Regarding the Council

And the Producers' Agency.

Practical Exhibit.

The following address has just been issued by William Hasson, Esq., President of the Petroleum Producers' Association, which, together with the accompanying papers, will be read with interest by all persons engaged in the oil trade:

ADDRESS.

COUNCIL CHAMBER OF THE PETROLEUM PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, OIL CITY, PA., Oct. 25, 1872.

To the Producers of Petroleum:

As suggested by the council of the Petroleum Association, I present you the constitution of the council, and a plan for the establishment of a Petroleum Producers' Agency.

Simple as these two papers are, they are the result of the faithful and earnest work of your representatives during the past two weeks. They seek only to present a plain, substantial basis of union and co-operation for the salvation and protection of a business which, having within itself all the elements of prosperity, has suffered and almost been ruined by the want of intelligent co-operation among its representatives.

The petroleum interest, although the youngest, and still in its infancy, ranks among the most important industries of the country. With a concentration of interests, and a power of self-control that no other business possesses, it has hitherto been managed recklessly, and without regard to the conservation of resources. It has been made the prey of schemers and the plaything of speculators, without even a creditable effort to assert its independence.

A sense of common danger led the producers to listen to an appeal to organize themselves into district associations and send delegates to represent them in a general council. By uniting in a pledge to maintain and execute the measures devised by that council, they took a great step toward independence.

The first proceeding of the council was to organize and adopt the constitution herewith presented, which is in accord with the purposes and consultations of the district associations. The next important work of all was then directed to the causes which have heretofore impoverished the business of producing oil. It has faithfully and fearlessly prosecuted the search for them until they stand revealed as never before. Thorough investigation has proved the relative influence of these causes to be very different from what was generally supposed—some which have been thrust into prominence as the leading causes of the prostration, are found to have been greatly exaggerated, while others scarcely noticed have been proved to be most influential for evil.

The council has not attempted to present to the public view all the evils which afflict the business, nor to afford a remedy at once. They have selected the most potential, and presented a plan for their correction, believing that the others will either disappear with these, or be easily remedied when co-operation between producers is more perfectly established. They have attempted to provide against excessive overproduction—against useless and injurious competition between producers as sellers of crude petroleum—against allowing the business to be controlled by rings and combinations of speculators, whose manipulations are always injurious against the introduction and influence of those whose interest it is to keep the producer and his customer as far apart as possible, that they may realize a commission between them.

They have sought to secure to the producer a fair price for crude oil, with a legitimate profit to the refiner and merchant, and to the consumer a safe and desirable article at a reasonable price—and to protect the entire interest by protecting even its weakest representatives through an agency which will buy his production at the highest rate which can be commanded for it in an open and unrestricted market—to equalize the supply in different localities as far as possible by extending to them the protection of the combined influence of the whole oil producing region—to establish uniformity in the methods of business and the standards of measures and values—to lessen the cost of handling the production by a system of agencies, which will abolish all needless expenses—to secure the necessary funds by assessing in common the risk on retired oil—to prevent the accumulation of stocks in the hands of refiners and exporters, to which they can assume temporary independence of the producer, and thus force him to accept their terms for the crude production—to break down all possibility of combination against the producing interest by providing, if necessary, for refining and marketing the product at cost—to prevent speculation and gambling in oil by establishing uniform and unvarying prices at which to buy and sell oil—to prevent manipulations of the market through false reports of stocks in store, by keeping in the possession of the agency all the surplus oil—to secure accuracy in statistical information by requiring daily reports of their transactions, from the agency and the several sub-agencies, and tri-monthly reports showing the condition of the entire business—to secure honesty in the administration of the agency by rigid and thorough investigations, made upon the affirmation of its customers, with or without the consent of its managers—to secure an intelligent prosecution of the entire business by the establishment of a bureau of statistics and information, whose inquiries shall extend to every department of the business, and whose information shall be open to every member of the association.

In order to enable the association to accomplish all these objects, and others hardly less important, the council has proposed the establishment of "the Petroleum Producers' Agency," and you are asked to provide the necessary means by subscribing not less than one hundred dollars for each barrel of the capacity of your stock in the agency for that purpose. You are not asked to contribute to it as to a charity, or other relief fund. It is to be a business institution—to do business on business principles and in a business way.

To this end it will be confided to a board of control of directors chosen by the stockholders, in making advances, at fixed rates, upon oil which it receives on said from producers as their agency.

It is a question of any moment, and therefore will also be considered, while the small commission to be allowed by the council will not only pay the expenses of the agency, but guarantee to the stockholders twelve per cent. upon the investment in the stock.

Two cents a barrel on the entire production will pay twelve per cent. upon a million dollars, and the council has guaranted whatever commissions may be necessary to pay that rate of dividend over expenses. Even these commissions may possibly be allowed to go unclaimed for a season or chaser, so as to leave the producer the price of his oil for.

A million dollars is less than twenty cents a barrel on your annual production, and its possession by the agency for a single year, even at the end of that time, would save you five times the amount within that period. A million dollars would be amiple for all the purposes of the agency when once those who have heretofore controlled the trade realize that purpose and the power it will possess to try to control the prices of crude oil. But they will not yield except to a necessity which compels them. Therefore we urge you to swell your subscriptions to the large at limit consistent with your ability.

The capital placed in the control of the agency will be safely kept, and used only for your advantage and protection. To enable you to subscribe without embarrassment, the council has provided that subscriptions may be made payable in either or three methods, as may be most convenient to subscribers:

1. Payable in cash.
2. Payable in oil at five dollars per barrel.
3. Payable in monthly instalments, during a period of six months.

The payment of subscriptions in oil will serve a double purpose. It will promote the convenience of the producer who can pay his oil and has not money, by allowing him to pay his subscription in oil. But it will also prevent him from to withdraw that amount of oil from the market, and thus enhance the price directly to five dollars, so that the agency will realize the profit on it. It will carry the price of the entire production up with it. And the agency having the oil in store, will hold it or feed itself prepared to take just that much less oil under its offers.

Therefore the interest of the agency, its cash-paying stockholders, and the general producer will be just as much hand just as strong to receive oil subscriptions payable in oil as if they were payable in money.

Let every produce and every friend of the producing interest, make it a point to subscribe, in one or more of these ways, a number of dollars equal to every barrel of oil that may be spared, even at a temporary sacrifice. It will all be returned, with more than interest.

The mere fact that agency is so supported and endorsed will give it the power to secure for the producer every proper guaranty that may be required of purchasers against any combination, or combination, however strong it may seem to be.

When you have demonstrated your strength, the directors may, if the stockholders so elect, return the excessive capital and reduce the stock. But whatever that action may be, you will witness a demand for the stock, to be retained as an investment, that will send its whole issue far above par.

As soon as the subscription is complete, the stock will be in active demand from investors, for its elements of value which will make it a favorite investment.

It will be safer than any bank stock, for it will not be subject to the risks of a strictly financial business.

It will pay a good, dividend, guaranteed by very small commissions on a very large business.

It will be readily convertible, for when producers are reaching five dollars for oil they will have supplies prepared to meet, and will naturally seek this familiar and favorite stock.

Will you be the "strong up" capital, to invest in this stock, for independent of the readiness with which it will sell, it will be a ready and favorite security for bankers to lend upon. This consideration will enable many to subscribe who may not be able to spare the whole amount from their business, or, at times, may need to use their resources closely, while others, who have not the ready means to invest at first all they would desire, can honorably arrange with bankers to loan them on the stock, so that they can invest their profits as they are realized and carry the remainder on loan until they can pay the balance.

Subscribe those income in the future will enable them to lay something aside at interest, can either arrange for loans as just suggested, or can subscribe for stocks payable in monthly instalments.

The council having thus provided for the convenience of subscribers, in whatever condition they may be placed, has removed every obstacle to the making of subscriptions which it could remove.

We therefore make this appeal to the producers.

Subscribe every dollar in cash you can spare.

Subscribe every barrel of oil you have on hand as the surest way of advancing the market and securing for the oil sold, and that which you may hereafter produce, a price above that now offered.

Subscribe every barrel of oil and every dollar of money you can hope to spare on of your next six months' receipts, considering that it is the surest way to secure good prices, and trusting that, if you even subscribe more than you find yourself able to spare, you can realize on your stock at par, and very probably at a premium.

Request your friends and acquaintances who have surplus capital to subscribe to the stock as a good investment.

Encourage your employees to subscribe for the stock payable in cash or by monthly instalments, for it will prove to them better than a savings bank deposit, and indeed there in many cases to save earnings which they would otherwise spend, or waste needlessly.

Advise every employee to take at least one share for himself and one for his wife and each of his children, and encourage him to pay for it out of the saved earnings or out of his monthly pay. If he is not able to keep up his instalments, assure him that you will help him until he can take care of it. You will thus do him a double kindness and benefit his family by encouraging habits of economy and thrift, and one that will enable him to be more successful your efforts to gain control of the market by your own work. You and all to gain and be had nothing to hope for, but your benefit. Now show your appreciation of his acts by this evidence of your regard for him and for your own.

A word to those who are not producers of petroleum, but who are interested in the future prosperity of the country. Every merchant, every mechanic, every farmer and every citizen is deeply interested, exclusively or unconsciously, in the success of this movement.

To secure that success is to add, permanently, at least two dollars a barrel to the price which oil would yield in the coming years, as predicted by the fostering care of this co-operative agency. That means twelve million dollars a year—one million dollars a month—added to the realized capital of this country as profits, instead of the condition of embarrassment and semi-bankruptcy through which the producing interest and every business connected with it has struggled with such varying fortune for the year past.

It means success to manufactures—to trade—to agriculture—to every branch of industry.

It means substantial capital, cheap money, cheap transportation, cheap supplies, rapidly growing towns and general prosperity instead of adversity.

It means, as the result of this general thrift, pleasant homes for our families and for our employees—good schools for our children, libraries and reading rooms, and lecture courses, and picture galleries and entertainments of a higher order, instead of the low houses of dissipation and the cheap amusements which attend the unsettled conditions of the region—and good churches where grateful hearts will render praise to the All Bountiful for his blessings.

Let all, then, unite in the effort to make the movement a success, and worthy of the people who undertake it. All have united in making far greater sacrifices to show our ability to command one condition of success. Employees have vied with their employers in manifesting their readiness to "shut down," at a temporary cost of millions of dollars. Let them be as ready to make that sacrifice available for good. In their recent combination, in shutting down for thirty days their four thousand wells, they have shown to the world that the people of this region could do what in every commercial city of the world was declared impossible, because thought to be absurd. Let us show them that we understand combination, and command their admiration by our promptness to provide against any necessity in the future for doing so incomprehensible an act. Let the associations of working men, and the associatives of industrial interests dependent upon our prosperity and success, call meetings among themselves and resolve as one man to show their interest by their co-operation and assistance. Let every one, producer and non-producer, join in a generous rivalry to show promptly, when the way is open, that we can provide the means of assuring our success.

Let every tanker make his office a sub-agency for receiving subscriptions, and encourage by example his customers to invest in this stock as in a popular cause. Emulate the spirit of the French people, who, when asked to subscribe to the popular loan for an unpopular use subscribed three times the amount of the loan offered and by that act made every allotment of stock worth a premium.

By a like course you will not only accomplish for the petroleum producers' interest all that the council has proposed, and for the public all the good that will indirectly result, but you will make your own subscriptions worth a premium even before the allotment is declared by the council.

No doubt the council, in approving subscriptions, will approve first those of smallest amount, so that the greatest number may be allowed to participate in the distribution of stock.

Let the district associations start the subscriptions liberally at their meetings on Tuesday next, and thereafter systematically present their subscription lists to every one in their several districts, and when the books are closed, the subscriptions approved by the council and the result declared may it be such an overwhelming proof of your confidence as shall assure the success of the agency.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM HASSON,
President, Producers' Council.

THE AGENCY.

[Then follows the articles constituting the "Petroleum Producers' Agency," which were published in yesterday's COMMERCIAL.]

PRACTICAL EXHIBIT.

The establishment of the Petroleum Producers' Agency is expected to accomplish, among others, these important things:

1. It will prevent unwise competition between producers and sellers by taking advantage of which, buyers contrive to depress prices.

2. It will, as a result, secure a fair price for what is worth at the established value. This arises from the fact that there is more produced than the consumption demands.

3. The surplus oil being kept in the control of the agency, it cannot be used by any one to manipulate or depress the market prices.

4. The surplus oil placed in tank exactly represents the overproduction and fittingly indicates its extent and increase.

5. No concealment or representation can be made of the stock or overproduction to unduly affect prices.

6. Every producer being the holder of a tank receipt representing his share of the surplus oil is doubly interested in restraining overproduction—because he suffers from it, and because the ability to realize upon his receipt of oil in tank, and from having to deduct from the value of his production the value of that receipted to be balanced in the hands of the agency.

7. The effect of competition and of the lack of it, in buying and selling crude oil, is shown by the fact that, with an established demand for 16,000 barrels of oil a day, and a production of the same amount, the advantages of the buyers and sellers are so nearly balanced that five dollars a barrel will be freely paid by the buyer and accepted by the seller—yielding $80,000 a day for the gross production. But if the production should fall off, say 1,000 barrels a day, competition between buyers would cause such an enhancement of the price of oil as be just as readily paid, making $80,000 for the whole. If the production should still further increase so as to not exceed 19,0 barrels a day, the price would rapidly decline to cover seven dollars, and realize at that $95,000 for the total.

If, however, the advantages were to turn the other way, as would soon be the case, with such a stimulating prices, and the production should reach, say 24,000 barrels, exceeding by that number the demand, and apparent permanent production in excess of 20,000 barrels would soon thoroughly demoralize the market as to make petroleum without a reliable quotation.

The logic of this undeniably correct statement has a thousand times suggested that it would be a profitable speculation to buy the entire production at the price which the current week's production largely in excess of the demand, and, reserving only so much as the market would actually require, feed the rest to the remainder, put it out of existence, and thereby realize twice as much from the remainder as the whole cost.

Wanton as the destruction of such valuable material would be, but one consideration has prevented its accomplishment long ago as a speculation—that is, the great advance in price, which would naturally result from its elimination, would stimulate production as to entail upon the enterprising speculator the possibility of loss by a second stock larger than the first.

There is, however, a common sense method of accomplishing a better result by better means, which is too valuable to destroy or waste; and to withdraw the producer from competition with an amount which the world requires would enable the producer to realize a fair price for what is sold and retain the surplus without other cost than that of putting it in tank. But who shall do this? If any individual, or firm, or company, were to undertake it they would find their resources, however large, eventually exhausted, only to make a market for an enlarged production stimulated by their enterprise.

There is but one way to secure a community of interest among producers, by affording them the advantages of the good prices resulting from selling through our agency without competition, and compelling them to bear uniformly the burdens and losses resulting from excessive over-production. These ends are sought to be accomplished through the agency—which undertakes to receive all the oil produced, to pay a fair price for what the world will consume and to tank the surplus at the cost of the producer, for his benefit.

The following table shows the practical result of selling 16,000 barrels of crude oil a day at five dollars a barrel and storing the excess at the expense of the producer—estimating the cost of tankage at one dollar per yarrel.

Observe, that if the supply is not in excess of the demand, the full market price will be paid for the entire production as fast as delivered, so that there would be no delay in making payment and no tankage of surplus oil.

The table is only to show what would be the result to the producer, the demand being for 16,000 barrels a day, and the production steadily rising from 16,000 to 24,000 barrels a day.

The operation of the plan is to secure the producer a minimum price of five dollars a barrel for all the oil which can be sold—deducting therefrom only the commissions for selling the oil and the cost of tanking the surplus. For the oil which is sold out of store and in the tankage he has a receipt estimated to be worth five dollars a barrel, and which valuation, it is assumed, the receipt can be readily sold, if the producer proposes to close his affairs in this section, or he can afford to wait for the surplus oil to be marketed at a higher rate.

The table shows at a glance what the producer will realize from an advance made by the agency, that the producer will realize from an advance made by the agency, that the proceeds of the oil sold will be worth at the estimated value. The right hand column shows what he may realize per barrel at once on his entire production by selling his interest in the tankage with the receipts for oil.

The advantage to producers—resulting from the establishment of the agency, and the plan of its operation indicated can be realized from sales through it—contrasted with sales made in competition between sellers, is seen in the following table, which will only the simple exhibit to prove that by the operations of the agency all loss from one to two dollars a barrel on the entire production may be saved to the producers at large—amounting in the aggregate to from six to twelve million dollars a year.

Barrels, Daily Product.		16,000	17,000	18,000	19,000	20,000	21,000	22,000	23,000	24,000
Daily Receipts.	Cash, $3.00	48,000	51,000	54,000	57,000	60,000	63,000	66,000	69,000	72,000
	Certificates, $2.00	32,000	34,000	36,000	38,000	40,000	42,000	44,000	46,000	48,000
	Daily Receipts, Sales 16,000 bbls. at $5.00	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000
	Surplus Oil put in Tank	0	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	8,000
	Cost of Tanking, $1.00 per bbl.	0	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	8,000
	Daily Cash balance	80,000	79,000	78,000	77,000	76,000	75,000	74,000	73,000	72,000
	Cash paid per bbl. on Certificates	$2	$1 87	$1 78	$1 68	$1 60	$1 50	$1 41	$1 32	$1 25
	Total Cash paid per bbl.	$5	$5 00	$5 00	$5 00	$5 00	$5 00	$5 00	$5 00	$5 00
	Amount per bbl. of Tank Receipts issued	$3	$3 13	$3 22	$3 32	$3 40	$3 50	$3 59	$3 68	$3 75
	Value per bbl. of Tank Receipts, estimating Surplus Oil with Tankage, at $3.00 per bbl.	$3	$3 13	$3 22	$3 32	$3 40	$3 50	$3 59	$3 68	$3 75
	Cost from to Producer, estimating Tank Receipts at 50 cts. on the $1.00	$2 50	$2 43	$2 39	$2 34	$2 30	$2 25	$2 20	$2 16	$2 12

The Demand for Petroleum in Europe.

[From the Titusville Herald, 29th.]

Mr. John Greives, one of the largest export brokers of petroleum in New York, is now paying a visit to the oil region for the purpose of gathering correct statistical information regarding the production of oil, &c. We learn from him that the demand for refined petroleum is largely on the increase in Europe. The shipments this year are short about 4,000,000 gallons, when compared with those of last year. In the northern towns of Europe, namely, of Belgium, Holland and North Germany, there has been an increase of the expeditions to the extent of fifteen per cent. during the past six weeks, notwithstanding that in January the price has advanced from forty-four to fifty-eight francs during the same time. There are no stocks of any account, in fact nothing more than a month's worth of refined oil. The stocks in the seaboard towns are also fast diminishing, and there are short nearly one hundred thousand barrels, when at last accepted the stocks of last year. Europe has supposed to be willing to concede an additional advance of two cents per gallon if necessary, which would make refined worth 28¾ cents per gallon in New York, and crude would rise from $4 50 to $5 75 per barrel in the region. It is the belief of the exporters that if the producers continue firm, and take the necessary measures to keep up the supply to meet the demand, that there will be no difficulty in maintaining the price of crude at $5 00 per barrel at the shipping points in the region. They, however, freely state that the price of crude can only be regulated by the amount of refined that can be made ground alone being taken for a basis. It matters little who holds the oil, if there is a surplus above ground it must exercise a depressing influence on the market. The importers in Europe know the situation of above ground, and govern their operations themselves accordingly. Any sudden excess of production, of even one thousand barrels, is known to them in twenty-four hours. Coiza, rape-seed and olive oils are the competitors of refined petroleum in Europe, and five dollars for crude here is almost the maximum price which can be reached without bringing these articles largely into competition, decreasing the demand. Prices ranging between $4 50 and $5 00, or 38 to 39 cents in New York, will not materially lessen the demand, if cents fire gills can be obtained at reasonable rates. The great point in maintaining prices will, in future, consist in a production limited to what will supply the home and foreign demand.

The following is a list of the shipments or expeditions to the interior towns of Europe, from the seaboard. It will be observed that the demand has advanced about fifteen per cent. during the first five weeks, notwithstanding that o ean freights during the same period advanced twenty-five per cent., and the advance has been nearly one hundred per cent. within the past four months. It will also be observed from the following figures that the interior was taking very sparingly when the lowest price was ruling, on account of the increasing prices, and large amount of stock held in the region.

1872.	Barrels.	1871.	Barrels.
August 3	11,262	August 5	20,204
August 10	17,017	August 12	22,024
August 17	37,419	August 19	24,762
August 24	33,881	August 26	29,975
August 31	42,426	Septmb 2	33,230
Septmb 7	48,317	Septmb 9	52,966
Septmb 14	54,296	Septmb 16	52,208
Septmb 21	65,814	Septmb 23	53,547
Septmb 28	45,336	Septmb 30	45,840
Octob'r 5	55,060	Octob'r 7	47,901
Octob'r 12	59,060	Octob'r 14	48,461
Octob'r 19	48,060	Octob'r 21	50,386

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Waiting Over the Settlement.

LONDON, October 29.—Sir John Lakington, in a lecture delivered at Stowmarige last night, adverted to the settlement of the Alabama claims, declaring that it was painful and humiliating to apologize for wrongs never committed, and pay a fine for injuries stantly denied. In the disposition of the San Juan boundary question, however, he saw no reason to censure the government.

The Dead Lock in the Prussian Diet.

BERLIN, October 29.—The upper house remains firm in its opposition to the country reform bill. Count Von Eulenburg, Minister of the Interior, in view of the defeat of the measure, has tendered his resignation, but the Emperor refuses to accept it.

Compulsory Education in France.

PARIS, October 29.—The Council General of the department of the Seine have adopted a resolution in favor of compulsory education and the employment of lay teachers in public schools, and will petition the Assembly for legislation to that effect.

The floods in the south of France have subsided. The damage done to farms and vineyards is extensive.

It is said that one of the deputies from Corsica will resign his seat in the Assembly, to make room for Prince Napoleon.

The mortal remains of Heinrich Heine, which were buried in Montmartre cemetery, have been disinterred and taken to Paris.

Charged With Bonapartist Sympathies.

PARIS, October 29.—It is reported that an inquiry has been ordered by the President into the conversation of Generals Chanzy and de LaFare, who are charged with asserting that the Minister of War, Gen. Cissi, and members of his staff, entertained strong sympathies for the Bonapartes.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LISBON, October 29.—Late Rio de Janeiro advices report the negotiations between the Argentine Confederation and Brazil for the settlement of the Paraguayan treaty as being conducted in secret. It is gene ally believed that it would be a friendly settlement.

MADRID, October 29.—In Congress yesterday, Garrdias said that the Radical party in Spain existed only by the sufferance of the Republicans. A warm debate then ensued between Presidents Zorrilla and Figueras, and the latter excitedly declared that the present was the last Spanish Ministry that would be formed of Amadeus.

LONDON, October 29.—Lord Massey's country seat at Limerick, Ireland, was burned last night. The loss is $75,000.

Marine News.

LONDON, October 29.—Steamships Ville de Paris, Abyssinia, City of London and Nevada have arrived out.

The Markets.

LONDON, October 29, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅜; for account 92⅝. American securities—5-20s of 1865, 91; 5-20s of 1867, 92⅜; 10-40s, 87¾; new 5s, 88¾; Erie 42¾. Turpentine 38s 6d.

FRANKFORT, October 29.—American securities—5-20s of 95, 96.

PARIS, October 29.—Rentes 52 francs 25 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, October 29.—Morning dinner; middling upland 9¾d; Orleans 10⅜@10⅝d; sales 12,000 bales, including for speculation and export 5,000 bales. There was a fair inquiry at quotations, but offerings at 9¾d, and Orleans, same delivery, at 10⅜d. The shipments of cotton from Liverpool since our last report amount to 1,800 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. California white wheat averaged 10s 8d; club, 10s 2½d@10s 4d; red, spring 9s 10½d@10s; red winter 10s 6d@10s 8d. Flour 28s. Corn 28s 6d. The receipts of corn for the week were 70,000 quarters, 7,000 from Atlantic ports, all American. The receipts of wheat for the same time were 26,000 quarters, 20,000 from there were of American 16,000 quarters. Turpentine 40s 6d.

ANTWERP, October 29.—Petroleum—Refined 56 francs.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 29, 1872.

THE TRIAL IN THE MAYOR HALL.

The court was greatly crowded to-day. On the opening Mayor Hall said he had been advised by his counsel that, with the exception of some documentary evidence requiring argument, there has been no testimony which the District Attorney has not positively tainted, therefore there is nothing in this case calling for an answer by way of defense. He also said he would waive the defendant's right of being heard by counsel before the jury, and was willing to submit the case to the jury on the evidence in hand, or the remainder, put it out of existence, and thereby realize twice as much from the remainder as the whole cost.

Wanton as the destruction of such valuable material would be, but one consideration has prevented its accomplishment long ago as a speculation—that is, the great advance in price, which would naturally result from its elimination, would stimulate production as to entail upon the enterprising speculator the possibility of loss by a second stock larger than the first.

There is, however, a common sense method of accomplishing a better result by better means, which is too valuable to destroy or waste; and to withdraw the producer from competition with an amount which the world requires would enable the producer to realize a fair price for what is sold and retain the surplus without other cost than that of putting it in tank. But who shall do this? If any individual, or firm, or company, were to undertake it they would find their resources, however large, eventually exhausted, only to make a market for an enlarged production stimulated by their enterprise.

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The table shows at a glance what the producer will realize from an advance made by the agency, that the proceeds of the oil sold will be worth at the advance—and what his interest in the stored oil is worth at the estimated value. The right hand column shows what he may realize per barrel at once on his entire production by selling his interest in the tankage with the receipts for oil.

The advantage to producers—resulting from the establishment of the agency, and the plan of its operation indicated can be realized from sales through it—contrasted with sales made in competition between sellers, is seen in the following table, which will only the simple exhibit to prove that by the operations of the agency all loss from one to two dollars a barrel on the entire production may be saved to the producers at large—amounting in the aggregate to from six to twelve million dollars a year.

Barrels, Daily Product.		16,000	17,000	18,000	19,000	20,000	21,000	22,000	23,000	24,000
Daily Receipts.	Cash, $3.00	48,000	51,000	54,000	57,000	60,000	63,000	66,000	69,000	72,000
	Certificates, $2.00	32,000	34,000	36,000	38,000	40,000	42,000	44,000	46,000	48,000
	Daily Receipts, Sales 16,000 bbls. at $5.00	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000
	Surplus Oil put in Tank	0	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	8,000
	Cost of Tanking, $1.00 per bbl.	0	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	8,000
	Daily Cash balance	80,000	79,000	78,000	77,000	76,000	75,000	74,000	73,000	72,000
	Cash paid per bbl. on Certificates	$2	$1 87	$1 78	$1 68	$1 60	$1 50	$1 41	$1 32	$1 25
	Total Cash paid per bbl.	$5	$5 00	$5 00	$5 00	$5 00	$5 00	$5 00	$5 00	$5 00
	Amount per bbl. of Tank Receipts issued	$3	$3 13	$3 22	$3 32	$3 40	$3 50	$3 59	$3 68	$3 75
	Value per bbl. of Tank Receipts, estimating Surplus Oil with Tankage, at $3.00 per bbl.	$3	$3 13	$3 22	$3 32	$3 40	$3 50	$3 59	$3 68	$3 75
	Cost from to Producer, estimating Tank Receipts at 50 cts. on the $1.00	$2 50	$2 43	$2 39	$2 34	$2 30	$2 25	$2 20	$2 16	$2 12

SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW.

Square Issue Made on the Question in the Illinois State Canvass.

CHICAGO, October 29.—It is now settled that both the friends and opponents of the Sunday liquor law will put new candidates for the Legislature in the field where candidates on either the Republican or Democratic tickets do not pronounce in favor of or against the law. On Monday the Saloonists' party will present new names on the tickets to be supported by the people of the State, and the Temperance League will do precisely the opposite. This issue claims public attention, and will largely affect the election in this State. The most unfortunate thing is the idea of the probable political complexion of the Legislature.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, October 29, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will continue falling in the northwest and in the Mississippi and lower Ohio valleys, and over Lakes Michigan and Superior, with brisk to high southeasterly to south westerly winds, threatening weather and rain. In the Western gulf States southeasterly winds, threatening weather, with rain; the Eastern gulf and South Atlantic States northeasterly to southeasterly winds, with rain; and occasional light rain from Michigan to Lake Ontario, and thence to the Alleghenies, northeasterly to southeasterly winds and cloudy weather. For New England and Middle States generally clear weather and northerly to easterly winds. Warning signals continue at Duluth, Chicago, Milwaukee, Port Huron and Grand Haven, and are ordered for Detroit and Toledo.

Steamer Kate Kinney Burned.

LOUISVILLE, KY., October 29.—The steamer Kate Kinney, lying at the New Albany wharf, took fire about ten o'clock to-night, and burned to the water's edge in a few moments. She was owned by Capt. Ben Hicks and King, of New Albany. Duckwal, Troxall & Co., of Portland, and Capt. Montgomery, of Jeffersonville. She was valued at $15,000, and insured at $25,000. The boat was insured, but the amount is not known. She was being repaired and refitted preparatory to entering the New Orleans trade as soon as the water permitted. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Fatal Fall Through a Bridge.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, October 29, 1872.

A sad accident happened at Tremont, in this county, this morning. A little girl aged six years, named Kelsey, was killed by falling through a railway. She had been out walking with her father and started alone to return home.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The steamers Minnesota and Atlantic, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

Application has also been made in Brooklyn for a new trial in the celebrated breach of promise case of Miss Homan vs. Alexander Lark, in which $25,000 damages were awarded by the jury a year ago.

A son of Rev. J. S. Gallagher was instantly killed in New York yesterday, by a brick falling upon his head, fr m a new building at the corner of Wall and Broad streets.

The man who registered his name as A. McDonald, Montreal, at the Commercial House, in Boston, a few nights since, and was found dead in bed next morning, has been identified as a noted burglar and pickpocket. He has operated in Detroit, Buffalo, St. Johns, New Brunswick, Boston and other places, and recently served eighteen months in the State prison at Charlestown. He was forty years old and a native of London, Canada West.

The Italian steamship Livarno, with a general cargo, has arrived at Montreal. This is the first Italian steamship that ever visited that port.

Hon. Nathaniel Fullerton, president of Bellows Falls National Bank, died at Chester, Vermont, yesterday morning in his ninety-eighth year. He was the oldest bank president and the oldest Mason in the United States.

Eight horses were burned to death in the destruction by fire of the stable at Auden's brick yard, corner of Long lane and Bush road, Philadelphia.

The steamships Java, from Liverpool; California and Tripacria, from Glasgow; Italy, from Liverpool; Westphalia, from Hamburg, and Bremen, from Bremen, arrived at New York last evening.

The steamer Missouri, which sailed on the 17th for Nassau and Havana, has not arrived, and is now five days overdue.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE MEXICAN BORDER RAID.

Return of Consular Service Fees.

The Public Debt Reduction.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 29, 1872.

The Raid Over the Border.

The War Department has taken no steps beyond notifying the State Department in regard to the late reported raid of a small party of U. S. troops across the Mexican border. Officers commanding along the frontier have a standing order to use the utmost diligence in preventing disturbance and arresting all marauding parties. The State Department will communicate with the Mexican authorities regarding the matter, and give assurance of a desire and intention to preserve quiet along the border.

Minister Washburn.

Arrived in Washington to-day, having been called here by the President and State Department.

Consular Fees.

The reforms in the consular service, by which a fair share of all fees is required to be paid into the Treasury, make quite an appreciable showing for the annual report of the Treasury. The excess this year of fees over consular salaries is $223,682, which is $70,373 more than last year.

Public Debt Reduction.

Owing to the draft upon the treasury, arising chiefly from pushing all the out-work of the government, such as that on public buildings, rivers, harbors and lighthouses, with the purpose of completing as much as possible before the season closes, the reduction of the public debt for October will be considerably below the average. The reduction of customs receipts under the new tariff law will also have a marked effect on the debt. It is thought at the treasury that the reduction for October will not greatly exceed five millions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 29, 1872.

The American and British Claims Commission today disallowed the following claims, which had been submitted on their merits: John Preston Rogers, against the United States, claimed $15,000 for rent of his stores in Memphis, and damages by reason of removal of goods, breakage and loss and interruption of his business. According to the brief of Mr. Hale, agent and counsel of the United States, the claim was without foundation, utterly fraudulent and sought to be sustained by perjury. Thos. McMahon, against the United States, claimed over $60,000 for property destroyed by the bombardment of Fort Pickens.

THE DISMISSED NAVAL CADET.

Strong efforts will be made for the reinstating of cadet midshipman Diggs, recently dismissed from the naval academy for assaulting cadet midshipman Conyers, colored. The authorities are not disposed to reinstate him, as the assault was without provocation.

CONVALESCING.

General Sherman, confined to his house by a recent attack of sickness, is improving conditions.

THE POSTOFFICE REPORT.

The forthcoming report of the Postmaster General will show that the expenses of the department were increased by the last year over $6,000,000 compared with the proceeding year, by about two and a quarter million dollars, mainly for increase of transportation and adding new facilities, foreign and domestic, and that the increased receipts have nearly kept pace with the expenses; the increase being a little over two millions.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

The President has appointed William Foresman Postmaster at Circleville, Ohio, vice Benjamin T. Crumbaugh, failed to qualify; Thomas Hubbard at Mason City, Ill., vice Miss S. C. Sullivan, resigned.

SOUTHERN WAR CLAIMS.

The Southern Claims Commission to-day heard a claim, amounting to fifty-five thousand dollars, of the estate of the late Robert M. Aiken, of Aiken's Landing, Virginia, where the exchanging of Union and Confederate soldiers took place. Mr. Aiken was a neighbor of Aiken's, appeared and recited various acts of disloyalty on the part of deceased, whose loyalty had been testified to by General Lorenzo Thomas and Hon. Wm. Kellogg, of Illinois. Mr. Hubbard, of Richmond, formerly United States agent for the exchange of prisoners, also testified that the late Liberals had all voted against him. He did not see that they could do any better in November, and did not believe they would do as well. They were many Democrats in the State who voted for Buckalew who would vote for Grant, and many Republicans who would not vote for Greeley. He felt confident that the Republican majority for Grant would be much larger than that cast for the State ticket.

In a speech at a Greeley meeting in New Haven Mr. L. H. Bromley said: "God took the Liberal Convention in his hand and set the whole programme in its proper order, and the Cincinnati Convention to be held in November, and the skies are not lowering

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1872.

CONSIDERING the frantic manner in which the principal organ of Greeleyism appeals to its supporters everywhere to "perfect their canvass and organization," and the involuntary undertone of sadness which runs along its bravest notes of victory, it is evident that the "triumph in the air" which that journal discerned, or professed to discern, in the beginning of the campaign, is *fast* becoming very like a "wail." And thus is brought to nought the conscienceless complaisance of this second POLONIUS.

THE statement that Col. MCCLURE's Liberal Committee in Philadelphia keeps up correspondence with the faithful throughout the State, gives rise to the suggestion that the correspondence itself, if published, might prove highly interesting reading to the public in general. If report is not at fault, in piquancy some of the letters emanating from the Liberal headquarters eclipse anything in the line of epistle writing that has ever appeared. It is to be hoped that Col. MCCLURE may be prevailed on to allow his gallant Secretary, Mr. MORRIS, to make selections for the papers.

"ALL is not lost that is delayed," says the Pittsburgh *Post* in response to our reminder that it must hurry up its cakes somewhat if it would not have the campaign in this neighborhood go by default. This is true, although the remark is not quite original with that paper; words to the same effect having, according to MILTON, been used by several other plucky Confederates in the course of a memorable conference concerning the best methods to be employed in retrieving their own disasters. Nevertheless, as we have observed, it is true; and it is also probably the reason why the *Post* brought itself to eat crow. GREELEY, BLACK agrees with that paper. So does JEFF. DAVIS, and PAT. DONAN, and so does pretty nearly every reactionist and obstructionist in the country, North or South. It is some thing to know that, after all, the *Post* has not deserted its principles nor apostatized from its convictions, but that—in common with the great mass of the supporters of Greeleyism everywhere, *it is simply using the Baltimore candidate as a convenient mask for the con*cealment of its ancient and still unabandoned hostility to equal rights and equal laws.

SINCE the *Tribune* emptied itself of the moral forces which once gave it power and authority, and became the reservoir and conduit of the peculiar ideas of Confederate "reconciliation"—like those whose "cause" it espouses, it has thoroughly fallen into the habit of hating those worst whom it has wronged most. Notwithstanding that its few lingering instincts of decency compelled it at last to acknowledge the gross injustice of its attacks on Speaker BLAINE, it has never really forgiven him for daring to be as honest and incorruptible man, since his integrity was the *Tribune's* severest condemnation. Referring, therefore, to the statement which recently appeared in the COMMERCIAL concerning the fine coal property owned by that gentleman in this neighborhood, that paper complains of the "utter lack of detail" with which the matter is alleged to be set forth, considering itself aggrieved because we did not publish his balance sheet for a number of years past, we suppose. For a paper which has undergone the ignominy of confessing itself a reckless libeler of this very man, the complaint of the *Tribune* is the most wonderful illustration of boundless effrontery which the annals of modern journalism afford.

THE NOBLE HORSE.

According to ancient fable the horse was created by NEPTUNE as the animal most useful to man; and from time immemorial sculptors and painters have made this noble beast the subject of their chisels and pencils; while poets, sacred and secular, have sung its praises in almost every tongue. It is probable, however, that its immortality in the human race was never before in all the centuries so thoroughly demonstrated as during the comparatively few days in which the epizootic influenza has prevailed in this country. Steam itself, in those districts to which the epidemic has spread, is almost impotent; while all departments of trade and commerce are suffering very great interruptions, which, should the plague continue, must result in almost incalculable losses of time and money. In New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Rochester, Detroit, and various other towns and cities in which the disease has made its appearance, the entire interests of the community, in nearly every branch, are disastrously affected to a degree beyond all precedent. Every establishment in any way dependent on cartage—and these include almost all business houses of every known character—have been compelled to suspend a large portion of their operations. The steamship wharves are choked up with merchandize for want of horse power to cart it away. Out-going vessels for European and other ports are sailing with half and quarter cargoes, for lack of the same motor. At the railroad depots bales and cases are lying by the thousand, owing to the inability of consignees to secure means of transportation to their stores. The express companies, almost omnipotent as they have heretofore been, are powerless. The street railways are stopped. Travel by hack or stage has become an impossibility. The enormous business of the canals has been brought to a stand-still, the movement of grain is arrested in midway, commercial travelers are being ordered by telegraph to return home, as their employers are unable to fill any further orders, farmers find it next to impossible to get their produce to market, while market-men are in turn compelled to deliver their articles for family use in carts and trucks drawn by human beings. The concerns of every individual are affected. Milkmen, bakers, ice-dealers and grocers are unable to make their customary rounds, coal merchants cannot fill orders, the fire departments are crippled in case of conflagration: in some instances it is even impossible to find horses to carry the dead to their last resting places. So general and inclusive a calamity of its kind has never been experienced before.

Should the disease be developed to any extent here, it would, as we showed the other day, fall like a palsy on all our countless activities, inflicting upon them almost incalculable injury. Our mills and factories, our mines, warehouses, steamboats and railways—our coal, coke, iron, iron ore and oil interests—every agency and element that has helped to build up Pittsburgh into prosperity and eminence, might suffer as we have little dreamed of. It is sincerely to be hoped the infection may not reach our community.

The sudden and startling manner in which the mighty and multitudinous wheels of the business life of the affected districts have thus been brought to a stand-still, is exceedingly significant and suggestive, as showing the extraordinary dependency of the great agency of modern material civilization, steam, on the functions and offices of the horse. Notwithstanding that stage-coaches have disappeared before the railway, and that stationary engines perform the labor which horse-power was formerly employed to do, it is now seen that this noble animal is even more indispensable to the requirements of the present advanced age, than at any previous stage of the world's history. We had begun to flatter ourselves that we could do without the horse, and lo! it is shown that we are as dependent upon him as the heart is dependent on the veins and arteries for the vital circulation of its blood. Proper reflection on the subject is not calculated to make one boastful.

GRANT.

Political reasons or considerations of state policy being left entirely out of view, and the Presidential question being restricted to a mere question of the fitness of the candidates, intelligent voters could have no grounds of hesitation or wavering between GRANT and GREELEY. First in the highest military command, and then in the highest civil position in the country, GRANT has been thoroughly tried and found not only equal but more than equal to the vast responsibilities and duties imposed upon him. The enemies of a public character never manifested less tact or more ignorance of the popular mind than has been displayed by GRANT's assailants in the present Presidential canvass. In fact, they seem to have quite forgotten that American citizens do not derive their knowledge of contemporary history from mere hearsay, or yet retain it in the form of vague impressions liable to be warped by bold allegations, or eloquent invectives, or sneering insinuations. A rabble, unable to read and unaccustomed to think, however honest and well meaning they may be, necessarily hold their estimate of leading men at the mercy of the first demagogue or slanderer whose envy or ambition prompts him to deny the correctness of their notions. But no demagogue, however eloquent, no calumniator, however plausible, has it in his power either to obliterate or to distort the history of the last ten years as it stands recorded in the popular memory. Through eyes as well as ears the people took in the facts as they occurred, and by reflection and discussion they digested them and formed a judgment of their own concerning their real import. GRANT first became known to the people as a man of action, and in their recollection of his gradual ascent from obscurity to eminence and command, every step is associated with a fact which forms an essential part of their own intellectual history. For days and weeks each incident was the subject of constant thought, filling every patriotic heart with joy and hope, and when the war closed in the triumph of the Union, and in the general recognition of GRANT as the most conspicuous figure in the splendid array of soldiers to whom the nation owed its deliverance, the people knew his record as they knew their own lives.

In his administration of the Presidential office, though watched with less intensity of interest, GRANT has never seemed unworthy of his own fame, or of the recognition which it had received. Confidence resting on a foundation so broad and deep is not easily shaken, and it is the simple truth that his hold upon the popular heart and mind has been strengthened, not weakened, by the malignant assaults of his enemies. The people know that he has meant well, and that his administration has not only proved him equal to the position, but has been distinguished by achievements, honorable and advantageous to the country, which may be fairly and confidently ascribed, in a great degree, to the President's sagacity, patience and force of will. In fact, these truths respecting the popular estimate of General GRANT are at present so obvious and unquestionable that our Liberal or Democratic friends can discover no better way of expressing their disgust at the statement of them than by referring to the prevalent sentiment as flunkeyism. As to which reproach we can only express the hope that, if the hearty recognition of great public services constitutes flunkeyism, the American people may always remain flunkeyish as they are at present, O, most magnanimous Democrats!

"HONEST HORACE."

MR. R. H. DANA, the eminent jurist, in his well-known letter of advice to the colored men of Boston, remarked that when agriculture or horticulture happens to be the subject of conversation, people usually say that a certain soil is not suited to a certain plant or vegetable, instead of saying that the plant or vegetable in question is not suited to a certain soil. Mr. DANA thinks the idiom appropriate when GREELEY and the Presidency happen to be the subject, and prefers to say that, the Presidential office does not suit GREELEY, rather than that GREELEY does not suit the Presidential office. Mr. DANA was undoubtedly led to make this agricultural allusion by his knowledge of GREELEY's devotion to the business of raising turnips and cabbages. The great lawyer may even, at some rare leisure moment, have looked into that celebrated work, *What I Know About Farming*, in which GREELEY, for the edification and instruction of his fellow-countrymen, has embalmed his enthusiastic delight in a business of which he is profoundly ignorant. And yet we doubt not he could manage an extensive farm with more efficiency and credit than he could administer the office of President of the United States. As Mr. DANA said, the two ideas (HORACE GREELEY and the Presidency) are utterly incongruous, and no person at all familiar with the career and character of the famous editor can think of him occupying a position so unsuited equally to his antecedents and his abilities without shuddering at the possible consequences of the union. But the unadaptation of the office to GREELEY has been so powerfully set forth by Mr. DANA and others, and GREELEY's unfitness for the office is so manifest to the people generally, as they have already declared, that it isalmost a work of supererogation to say anything more on the subject. To slay the slain is profitless employment. There is, however, one feature of GREELEY's disposition and activity, which, fairly understood, would by itself suffice to exclude him from any office of great dignity and trust. Liberals, and even Democrats, are fond of vaunting their candidate's honesty. They call him "HONEST HORACE." And indeed is a sense in which he deserves the epithet. For example, his vaulting ambition is, we fancy, absolutely free from avarice, and he is therefore not exposed to the temptation of money. Then, again, no man could easily be more free than GREELEY from a guilleful tendency to conceal what he thinks about enemies or even opponents. Thus, when he began a reply to Mr. BRYANT, of the *Evening Post*, with the words, "You lie, knave!" he presented this respectable trait in its most striking form. When, again, taking due notice of those thoughtful, worthy and intelligent citizens, millions in multitude, who blamed him for signing JEFFERSON DAVIS's bail bond, GREELEY wrote, "I arraign you as narrow-minded blockheads, who would like to be useful to a great and good cause, but don't know how," the *Tribune* editor exhibited candor in an admirable degree. In this direction there can be no doubt about GREELEY's honesty. But, on the other hand, while "honest HORACE" does not feel the temptation of money himself, he is well aware of its power over others, and it would be idle to pretend that a politician who, during his entire active life, has been one of the busiest of the busy among the office seekers of New York, can be a man of elevated purity of character. Untempted, it may be, himself, GREELEY must have frequently been employed in the work of tempting others. The remark is not a mere inference, nor yet a mere suggestion of a probability, as the recently published charge that, as a lobbyist in Washington, GREELEY condescended to act as mediator for CORNELIUS WENDELL in offering $12,000 to members of Congress as a bribe for the appointment of national book binder, has not yet been successfully contradicted. Indeed, the charge has been completely sustained by the testimony of witnesses whose character for veracity is attested by GREELEY himself. In fact, there is nothing improbable in the accusation, and, no doubt, the accused could completely vindicate his own motives and virtue in the act, if it were just now expedient for him to apply his vigorous powers of logic and invective for the purpose.

And this leads us to remark again that GREELEY is very deficient in what may be called intellectual honesty. He is a notorious sophist, and one of the most dangerous class, as when involved in a controversy he seems to have no difficulty in so controlling his conscience that his passions are always on the side of his argument. Such a man is perfectly qualified for the work of agitation, but he could administer no high office without degrading it, even if his official activity failed to result in grave calamity.

THE *Post* says it is "not aware" that President GRANT has removed BUTLER from the position of United States Consul General in Egypt, and wants to know "what authority" the COMMERCIAL has for stating that he has been removed and the date at which such removal took place. It is perhaps a pity that the *Post*, which professes to be a "newspaper," should not be "aware" of a fact which at the date of its occurrence was telegraphed all over the country; still we are always glad to respond to any courteous request for information, particularly where it is greatly needed. Hence we remark that in September of last year General STARRING, an agent of the Treasury abroad, was, at the request of the President, made through the Department of State, directed by Mr. BOUTWELL to investigate the charges against BUTLER. Every possible obstacle was thrown in the way of the investigation by BUTLER, so that it was July of the present year before Gen. STARRING's report was completed. In the same month BUTLER was removed, and Mr. BEARDSLEE, at that time Consul at Jerusalem, was appointed to his place, which he still holds. As we observed yesterday, the dismissal is not absolute, the tenure of office law preventing. It is as absolute, however, as the President can make it, and it is not very likely that the Senate will fly in the face of public opinion by reinstating him.

SOME interesting experiments with dynamite, the new explosive material, as an ice-breaker were made in Europe last winter, which, in view of the great damage often inflicted by too sudden thawing and breaking up of our own rivers, would appear to be deserving of attention in this country. It seems that the intense and persistent cold of last winter produced at certain points along the Rhine heavy fields of ice, which threatened serious danger in the event of a sudden thaw, coupled with a rise of the stream. The effect of dynamite in breaking up and clearing the ice from the channel was therefore tried, with results of the most satisfactory character, the blocks of great superficial extent being detached with the utmost ease, which by the same means were as readily broken into smaller masses; the cost, too, being merely nominal, one hundred and seventy-five thousand square feet of ice being removed at an expense of only forty francs, or about eight dollars. The cartridges contained from seventeen to thirty-five grammes, and were surrounded with sawdust and paper waste to prevent freezing. The most effective depth of cartridge was about twenty-five inches below the surface of the ice, unless it was very thick, when a lesser depth was found to be more advantageous. The plan appears to be quite simple, and might probably in a number of instances be employed beneficially.

SOME fast horses have recently been sold by Mr. Charles Dana Dean, of New York. The last sale was the colt "Prospers," three years old, to Mr. William M. Parkes, for $20,000. This animal trotted a mile in 2:26¾, a short time ago, drawing seventy-five pounds overweight. Mr. Backman received $20,000 each for "Gazelli" and "Stark." Breeding fine stock is certainly profitable.

ON Sunday the one hundred and fourth anniversary of the foundation of the John street Methodist church, in New York city, was celebrated with appropriate services. It was the first Methodist church formed in that city. Bishop Janes presided, and there was a reunion of former pastors and members.

ANOTHER effort is to be made this winter to have the capital of West Virginia removed from Charleston to a more central location. Many towns aspire to the honor of being the seat of the State government, and it looks as if there would be a lively fight on the question.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The first known and authenticated case of the disease now so prevalent among horses being communicated to a human being is reported from Boston. The driver of an engine, while attending to his horses, was suddenly taken with the disease, and was conveyed to his home. He had all the symptoms of the disease, coughing and running at the nose and eyes, and general feverish debility.

President Grant's policy of pacification has excited efforts among all ecclesiastical bodies in behalf of the Indians. Every denomination of Christians has a mission to the scattered tribes, and large sums of money have every year been contributed for their education. And now the Episcopalians contemplate a broader basis of operations than even their past extended efforts.

Thirty-six years ago the body of a gentleman was interred in the burial ground of St. John's Lutheran Church, Philadelphia. Last week a disinterment took place, and the body was found in a remarkable state of preservation. The face was full, and every feature recognizable. The body and limbs also retained the fullness and condition as at the time of burial.

People find consolation under the severest trials, as for instance the young Bostonian who said that he was glad of the horse disease for one thing, and that was, his rival could not carry his inamorata to ride for a week at least.

The Japanese are said to be considering the feasibility of adopting a new language, and to be wavering in a choice between English and German.

Concerning the emancipation of women, a writer in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* tells us that it is by no means a modern idea. Four hundred years ago, writers were found to plead their equality with men. In 1509, Cornelius Agrippa, very powerful in his day as a thinker and author, wrote of the "Superiority of Women to Men," which he demonstrated in thirty chapters by a cloud of mythological, physical, historical, cabalistic and moral proofs. Arguments for the equality of women are found even in Plato.

The statistician of the Agricultural Bureau reports the corn crop of the present year as one of the largest that has ever been raised. The oats crop is an average one, and the barley crop something better than last year.

The atsurdity of post-dating weekly newspapers has exemplification in the New York *Ledger*, the issue of which bearing date Saturday, October 26, said its popular contributor, Fanny Fern, was extremely ill, when the fact is she had been dead sixteen days when the date of the paper was reached.

The Indianapolis papers are rejoicing greatly over the organization of a joint stock company, with a capital of $100,000, for the construction of a grain elevator in that city. It is to have a capacity of 300,000 bushels.

The late James Gordon Bennett's elegant residences, at Washington Heights and on Fifth avenue, New York, are to let for five years. The city house is offered for business purposes.

Here is in brief what the San Juan boundary question amounts to: "This decision of the Emperor of Germany accords to the United States its claim to the Island of San Juan and all the islands between the mainland on our northwest boundary and the nearest channel to Vancouver's Island. The British claim was to all the islands west of the channel nearest the mainland."

So dry had it become in New Jersey that it is said the recent heavy rains have made very little difference as yet in the mountain streams in the upper part of the State, the water disappearing in the dry earth like a sponge.

One of the novel features of the Vienna exposition will be a very complete collection of American newspapers, arranged according to States, with a catalogue giving full particulars with reference to each one represented. This will be a peculiarly American feature, and it is believed that it will be a most interesting one.

The English "cheap" newspapers are raising their prices from a penny to three half-pence, owing to the rise in coal, paper and wages. The rise seems likely to affect all trades and professions, and will probably be permanent.

PERSONAL.

Mr. William Everett, son of the late Governor Everett—whose talents and eloquence he has inherited—has become a pulpit orator, having applied for a license to preach. Last Sunday he preached into the South Congregational church, Boston, taking a very positive position against the positive philosophy. He would seem to favor the emotional element, upon the strength of which religion must be based, in the last resort; for when religion comes to facts and figures as its main-stay, which are good auxiliaries, the matter becomes scientific, and must stand or fall by the laws of scientific reason. He holds that it is an error thus to rest it; for vital religion must be something apart from logical precision, and the multiplication table and tables of chronology.

The banker poet, as he has been called, Mr. Chas. Sprague, attained his eighty-first year the other day somewhat infirm of body, but clear and keen in intellect. Lameness compels him to use crutches, but there friends find him cheerful, instructive and entertaining. As a man and author he has won so much honor and love from grateful countrymen that will rejoice to hear of his comfortable well-being, and sincerely hope that the evening of his life may be continued cloudless and serene.

A vignette of the late Thaddeus Stevens, the "Great Commoner" of Pennsylvania, has just been completed at the bureau of engraving and printing in the Treasury Department, and will be used upon either the national currency or revenue stamps. The likeness is perfect, and the work is pronounced as one of the finest pieces of engraving ever executed.

A laughable incident occurred a few days ago while the committee to examine the Vermont Asylum for the Insane were being interviewed by ex-Governor Holbrook, who is one of the trustees. One of the lady patients, who was extremely high bred, and classed in the height of society as quite mistakably insane, was introduced to the blank ex-Governor, when she drew herself up and remarked: "Ah, I have the honor of knowing Governor Holbrook. Sir, I was at Montpelier several years ago, when you were Governor, and I detected a terrible error Smith sworn in; and," she added, "all the people rejoiced. The Governor courteously and smilingly said good-day to the "daft" lady, and passed on to the next patient.

The sad story of the death of a woman calling herself Annie Dean, in a miserable hovel in Washington city, has already been published in the COMMERCIAL. The woman claimed to be the identical Mary Ann Boker who, twelve or fifteen years ago ran away from New York with her father's coachman, John Dean, and married him. The story is again going the rounds, as a warning to young ladies not to marry beneath their pecuniary station, and the shoddy aristocracy delight in it as an imaginary bar to any alliance by their daughters with young men without pretensions or wealth. The story is not, however, that the real Mrs. John Dean resides with her husband on Patterson avenue, in West Hoboken, in a very respectable three-story brick and stone front, as highly esteemed as any woman in the neighborhood, and extremely happy in her marriage relations. John is an industrious, energetic mechanic, and highly respected by all who know him. His wife is a most exemplary Catholic in religion, and John, like a good fellow as he is, indulges her in visiting the poor of her parish, and ministering to their many wants in sickness and distress. Her deeds of charity are numerous, and she is a happy example of a young lady, brought up in affluence, marrying a poor but energetic and industrious young man, who has made his way very cleverly in the world.

There appeared in the obituary columns of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, last week, notices of the deaths of fourteen persons—nine men and five women—who had lived to or beyond the advanced age of eighty years, to wit: Mary Cassidy, aged 80; Thomas Cook, 81; Nicholaus Rodenback, 81; John Agnew, 82; Ann Connelly, 83; Robert McConnell, 84; George Sutton, 85; David Tyson, 85; Sarah Carmichael, 85; Eliza Walters, 90; Maria R. Hampton, 91, and Isaac Shivers, 100.

Prof. Hutchings, formerly known as Barnum's lightning calculator, has been converted and entered the ministry. He preached last Sunday in New York. He has a frank, unclerical expression. His delivery is dramatic and earnest, and his prayers are brief and to the point. The house was crowded, though it was evident that many of the congregation were not regular church goers. The Professor ascended the platform with the same alacrity with which he stepped up to the blackboard in Barnum's old museum. The special object of his presence was to enable the church to raise enough money to pay off their debt, in which he appeared to have been successful, as nearly enough was subscribed during the two services.

Our Diamond Fields.

The San Francisco *Alta Californian* reviews at length the explorations and work of the various diamond mining companies, and is well satisfied that there are in this new enterprise immense fortunes for the lucky holders of "claims," it says: "It is time now that all doubt as to the existence of these diamond fields and the prevalance of precious stones should be removed. The diamond region has been closely examined, and the stones received tested and found to be genuine. Three large diamonds were forwarded to London, England, by one of the companies, where they were tested and pronounced diamonds of the purest kind. It is not claimed that the precious stones are so profusely scattered around as to be picked up everywhere and by everyone, but that they can be found in larger quantities in those fields than in any other diamond field in the world is probably true. The companies are making preparations to carry on 'diamond mining' on an extensive scale, and much the same way as in gold and silver mining. The Pacific Diamond and Ruby Mining Company have water facilities about fifty miles from the diamond region, and they are already preparing to build sluices for mining operations or the separation of the precious stones from the deposits in which they are found. They will employ Indians to pick up the stones at a small remuneration, and experts who will be able to pick out the precious stones."

An English Nobleman's Son Attempts Suicide in a Police Station.

On Sunday morning at one o'clock a man of respectable appearance appited for lodging at one of the police stations in New York, stating that he was without money and had no place else to go. Upon being questioned as to his antecedents, he told the story of a checkered career. He said that his name was John Wright, and was a native of England, where his relatives reside. His parents belong to the nobility. He was sent to Oxford, and after having been there a short time, he ran off. He went to Liverpool, and there engaged himself to work his passage to this country. Some time ago he landed in New York, after a tedious voyage, and has been most of the time in doing odd jobs, with which he eked out a scanty subsistence. Becoming much reduced in circumstances, he was compelled to apply to the station for lodging. He was given a clean cell, and in a very short time thereafter was found hanging to the bars by his cravat. He was instantly cut down and sent to the hospital, where he soon revived.

ONE of the meetings of the Twelfth English Church Congress, recently in session at Leeds, ended with a decided scene. Rev. Mr. Billings, in exhorting the clergy to do their work, said he knew of an instance where a parson did not hesitate to say that if he went into a room and found a poor man reading his Bible, "Take that book away; what right have you to use it without a parson to interpret it?" At this the congress became uproarious; there were mingled shouts of "Name," "Shame," "Sit down," "Go on," and hisses. Mr. Billings attempted to explain, but could get no further than the words, "if any member of this congress—" The hisses and groans were persisted in until the bell rang. An eloquent speech by Rev. M. A. Ryle then diverted the attention of the meeting, but when he sat down Archdeacon Erie, quivering with agitation, jumped up, referred to Mr. Billings's statement as an atrocious charge, and demanded a public apology. It was the signal for a renewal of the uproar, which lasted until the congress sang the Evening hymn and crowned further discord.

MISS KATE BARTON, a young lady of Philadelphia, who has a *penchant* for practical mechanics, has invented an improvement on sewing machines which will adapt them to the manufacture of sails and other heavy goods, something heretofore impossible. It consists in the main of an endless belt on which a piece of canvas or other cloth to be sewed is tightly stretched at a uniform height from a floor or table, on which runs by means of trucks (to which the motive power is applied) the peculiar form of machine which does the stitching. This machine has two needles, which make parallel seams, and there is connected with it a contrivance called a creaser, for uniting and pressing together the two edges of the cloth. The whole is quite simple in its operation, and those best acquainted with such matters say it is just the machine which has so long been wanted.

HEAVY ARMOR AND BIG GUNS.

Secretary Robeson's Ideas About Them.

The Navies of the Future.

[From the forthcoming report of the Secretary of the Navy.]

Your attention is again respectfully and earnestly called to the importance of building more vessels of medium size, that the proper number of vessels may be kept in our squadrons on foreign stations. New and improved vessels are required to take the place of those worn out. The protection of our commerce and our citizens abroad and the maintenance of our friendly relations with other nations require more vessels.

As it is not probable that our navy will ever engage a foreign foe in line of battle in midocean, it will not be the interest of our government to follow too closely the policy of other nations in building large and costly iron-clad vessels of war; neither is it advisable to follow the exact form of vessels armor-built, or the ideas of persons of doubtful authority in naval architecture; but with well-established general principles we should strike for an advance in the mechanical parts and take the lead in a new type of vessels, as has been done in times past, keeping in view the all-important points of speed under steam, handiness, heavy and effective battery and steady platform, the indispensable qualities of a good fighting ship.

The salvation of our country does not depend upon having the largest and most powerful navy in the world, for our geographical position and our natural resources do not require it. We are not located within a short and easy sail of any powerful nation, and we have within our own territory abundant supplies of food and clothing, with the luxuries of life for our people, consequently we can live within ourselves, have no entangling commercial and social relations abroad, we are morally bound to protect them.

While England is expending enormous sums of money in building large and powerful iron-clads for the purpose of maintaining the supremacy of the high seas, which seems to be her only protection in life as a nation, we have not so much as collected the materials for building one for a number of years past. Until circumstances change, we can allow other nations to experiment at great cost in building these large iron armed vessels, and fully investigate the subject of iron-clads versus artillery, so as to determine which have the advantage, before we need to spend money in that manner ourselves. The discussion of the subject by scientific and able gentlemen, some of whom recommend that no more iron-armed vessels be built in the future, for the reason that ordnance can be made which will penetrate any thickness of plate that can be floated, while others of great authority maintain with more truth that vessels can be designed which will carry armor of much greater thickness than has ever been penetrated, has shown that we have not lost much by delay in building iron-clads, and also that most of those already built are of very little service to any nation against a more modern navy.

Another very important implement of naval warfare is attracting the attention of naval architects and scientific gentlemen of high authority, viz.: the submarine torpedo. Experiments seem to warrant the belief that the torpedo is to become a terrible engine of naval warfare in the future, and much thought has been given to the subject of warding off attack with this powerful means. That a torpedo can be put under a vessel of less speed than a torpedo-boat and there exploded admits of little doubt, as the mechanical genius of our country has so far progressed in the propulsion and command over the torpedo as to warrant its success; and when the fact is established beyond a doubt, and the terrible effect can be known, the question of building iron-clads for sea seavice will be easily solved.

But whether the torpedo is or is not a successful agent does not affect the all-important subject of building cruising vessels, so much needed for the navy of this country. The class of vessels wanted most are those of medium size, corvettes, with full steam power, carrying batteries of from eight to twelve guns each, of large caliber, and having all the modern improvements. The steam power should be sufficient to propel the vessel, under favorable circumstances, at the rate of fifteen knots an hour, compromising, if necessary, in the number of guns, sail power and other minor points of less consequence for speed. Speed under steam, handiness and a powerful battery are the important fighting properties of a successful naval marine.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

A Colored Man's Tribute to His Memory.

Rev. Henry Highland Garnett, formerly President of Avery College, Allegheny City, delivered an address in Shiloh church, New York City, Sunday evening, on the life and character of the late William H. Seward. Mr. Garnett had known the deceased statesman long and intimately, and related many interesting incidents of their intercourse. The speaker took for his text, "Know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel?"—2d Samuel, 3d chapter, thirty eighth verse. He said:

Since the death of Lincoln and Stanton no American statesman has passed away whose death has produced a sorrow so deep and profound as that of William H. Seward. Statesmen honored him as their chief; scholars revered him as one of the brightest ornaments of their class; patriots esteemed him as a leader, true and ardent in their patriotic times through which the Republic has passed, and the poor and oppressed loved him as one of their most devoted friends; and as for us of the colored race, whose personal freedom he did so much to achieve, we mourn his loss as we would that of a brother or a father. The longer he remained on the earth, the deeper the remembrance of his generous deeds took root in our hearts.

"We are told that one of his parents was of Irish and one of Welsh descent. Many European nations have been engaged in oppressing their fellow-men, and have endeavored to stamp out the image of God written upon the forehead of every human being, but I have never heard of a Welshman being engaged in the slave trade. Can it be wondered at, then, that this young man, with such blood running in his veins, found that every disposition in his heart went out toward human liberty? I recollect that Mr. Seward, while he was Governor, said these words to me: Sir, I learned to hate slavery in my father's kitchen. With nine slaves always near me I saw the debasing effects of the system, and I resolved that when I came to manhood, whatever power I possessed I would use to destroy it." At a later period he said: "I mean always to keep ahead of public opinion on the question of slavery. As sure as you live you will see this system lopped out from the land, and I did not believe it at the time, but I see it in an accomplished fact." Thank God, now, Seward lived to see the faith of a prophet. It was while he was Governor that he came to him with a message from a band of colored people, who were deprived of the right of suffrage, no black man being then allowed to vote who was not possessed of $250 worth of real estate. Governor Seward said he would do the best he could, but there was a prejudice in the minds of people upon the subject which he had to combat. In his message to the Legislature he called upon it to take some action in regard to the request of the fugitive slaves of our State, and when it was read, there was found unfortunate and prone to error at the time. Mr. Garnett, referred to Mr. Seward as a lawyer who always appeared for a defendant never for a plaintiff, and who never was counsel against a woman; to his opposition to the "Missouri Compromise," and to the case of the colored lad, William Freeman, of Cayuga county, who was defended by Seward. Freeman was caught innocent, had been sent to jail, where he was so cruelly treated that he became an idiot, and when he was liberated, fired with a spirit of revenge, he murdered a whole family. Everybody then deserted him but Seward, who appeared for his defense, and it was then that he used the words, "May it be written upon my tombstone, 'Here lies the friend of the black man.'"

Mr. Garnett then touched lightly upon the fact that Secretary of State Seward had given the first passport to a black man who was to go to a foreign country, and exhibited the passport with his own—the speaker's—name upon it. It was dated August 26, 1861.

SUPREMACY AT SEA.

American Commercial Marine.

The Philadelphia *North American*, in an article on supremacy at sea, says we must hold on to and encourage the lines of ocean steamships of which we would ever become again masters of the carrying trade of the world. It says:

A British line of steamers has been established between San Francisco and China, in opposition to our own Pacific Mail line to Japan. Another English line has just been announced between New York and Havana, to compete for our traffic with Cuba. Until we subscribed the money to build and run an American line from Philadelphia, there was no steamer communication here with England, and now the English lines have been established. However we may dislike this intrusive policy, it is impossible to refuse the meed of praise to the enterprise of this wonderful maritime people, who seem to guard nothing so jealously as their empire of the seas.

The *American* holds that this powerful monopoly can and will be broken down, and proceeds:

We have all had some trouble to prevent the American Steamship Company, guaranteed and managed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, from lapsing into a mere patronage of foreign ship yards or a contract with a foreign line. But fortunately better counsels prevailed, and the great experiment will be commenced in February next. So far as the restablishment of the American commercial marine goes, we must candidly say that this effort is the only one on the Atlantic coast, except that to Brazil and the line to Havana, in which we take the least interest.

In the investment of money in mining, manufactures, railroad building, and raising the general prodiction to a point where we can export iron, steel, copper, and many other things that we now import, the *American* sees the road to supremacy on the sea. It concludes:

Before 1886 the English may be obliged to import iron from the United States to build their steamers, and then we shall see how the question of maritime supremacy will stand. Unless we are very greatly mistaken, the future must be ours of necessity.

Oil Excitement in Massachusetts.

The Boston *Advertiser* says: The oil excitement at South Lee still holds out, the flow from the springs continuing unabated. Mr. Wheeler, the Egremont mineralogist, claims that these small springs are only leaks from large supplies of oil, and that coal can be found in the region. In proof of his faith in the latter statement, he is sinking a shaft on the south slope of Monument Mountain, having made sixty feet in twelve days, and has discovered an excellent quality of fire clay, suitable for the manufacture of white fire brick, which are now brought from Bennington, Vt., for use in smelting furnaces, fire places, grates, etc., although no coal has been found as yet.

THE London *Standard* thinks that the peace of Europe rests on a very questionable footing. There is not a corner of the continent which is not armed to the teeth. M. Thiers openly boasts that he possesses an incomparable army, and all the elements of France—Radicals, Orleanists, Legitimists and Imperialists—are united upon the necessity of obtaining revenge upon Germany as soon as practicable. Neither Premier Bismarck nor Count Andrassy, the Austrian Premier, believes that peace will continue, and the meeting of the emperors at Berlin is looked out a scanty subsistence. Becoming much reduced in circumstances, he was compelled to apply to the station for lodging. He was given a clean cell, and in a very short time thereafter was found hanging to the bars by his cravat. He was instantly cut down and sent to the hospital, where he soon revived.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL concluded his course before the Lowell Institute, Boston, in the following language: "My course among you is nearly run. I began it with some anxiety, and end it with regret. It has been harder for me at times than I had expected, and I owe much to my assistants. I shall long and gratefully remember my reception on the occasion of my first lecture here. If I am treated in the same manner elsewhere, I shall return to the old country full of content. During my stay here I have learned to 'speak out country' mentioned again and again. You cannot abolish your aristocracy. Out of England's loins you have come. Your ancestry is the kingdom your faces, your laws, your literature and your characters. De Tocqueville, sympathising with democratic institutions, says, regarding England and America, 'I refuse to regard these people as two. One is the outgrowth of the other.' Atrocious ignorance of each other is at the bottom of our differences. I trust that hereafter each nation will respect the individuality of the other, while thoroughly maintaining its own."

WITHIN a month a London coroner's jury has brought in a verdict that "Sir J. S. Miles shot himself with a pistol, not being at the time of sound mind." The suicide was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1858, and in that position literally worked himself to death, for the pistol bullet was but a result, not a cause. A day or two before he killed himself he said, "I feel worn out, and I mean to sleep for a fortnight." While he was saying this he covered his head with his hands as if in some sore mental distress.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.

ELECTORS.

Adolph E. Borie,
John M. Thompson,
William D. Forten,
Joseph A. Bonham,
Marcus A. Davis,
George Morrison Coates,
Henry Bumm,
Theodore M. Wilson,
John M. Broomall,
Francis Shroder,
Mark H. Richards,
Edward H. Green.
David K. Shoemaker,
Daniel R. Miller,
Leander M. Morton,
Theodore Strong,
John Passmore,
William J. Colegrove,
Jesse Merrill,
Henry Oriady,
Robert Bell,
Jasper M. Thomson,
Isaac Fraser,
George W. Andrews,
Henry Lloyd,
John J. Gillespie,
James Patterson,
John W. Wallace,
Charles C. Boyd.

Criminal Imposition.

A bad bill substituted for a good one is simply a loss to the pocket of the taker: but a *poisonous slop* substituted for a life-sustaining medicine imperils the health of those who imbibe it, and the man who concocts, or sells, or recommends such an article is a criminal impostor and deserves to be visited with a heavier penalty than if he had counterfeited gold pieces or forged bank bills. Many vile, unwholesome potions now being offered for sale in the various parts of the country as "tonics" and "restoratives" are recommended by their dishonest proprietors and venders as superior to the famous national specific, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Desperate attempts are made to thrust these pernicious compounds into the hands and down the throats of life-long patrons of the great vegetable stimulant and stomachic; and although these conspiracies against health and life very rarely succeed, it nevertheless seems to be a duty occasionally to warn the credulous against them. Hostetter's Bitters, the unequalled remedy for casual indigestion, confirmed dyspepsia, biliousness, liver complaint, malarious fevers, constipation, constitutional weakness, and the functional derangement of the weaker sex, has for twenty years stood at the head of all medicines of its class—so far above them as to render competition futile. It has not yet reached the meridian of its popularity, its sale being larger now than at any period since its introduction. Its utility as a preventive of disorders engendered by an insalubrious atmosphere or unwholesome water is admitted by physicians practicing in unhealthy districts, and it is recommended as a stimulant by many practitioners who will not take the responsibility of prescribing the adulterated liquors of commerce.

FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH

HAIR RESTORER

It will change any Gray Hair to
ITS FORMER YOUTHFUL COLOR IN FROM THREE TO SIX APPLICATIONS.

and suits all shades of color and complexion.
It will not stain the Skin or Scalp—Nothing. It contains no sediment, is perfectly clear and harmless, leaves no sulphur or other bad smell on the hair, but is

DELIGHFULLY PERFUMED.

As a Hair Dressing TH

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Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,
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BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
Government Securities,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
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Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.
JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

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Bankers and Brokers,
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Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
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IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
BANKERS.
We offer for sale Free from all Taxes:
Mount Oliver Inclined Plane Co.'s First Mortgage 8's at 90 and Interest.
Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad First Mortgage, Turtle Creek Division, 6's at 86 and Interest.
Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railroad Co.'s First Mortgage 7's at 90 and Interest.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, October 29, 1872.

The turning point in the long lane of closeness and stringency seems to have been reached, and we hope to chronicle henceforth to the beginning of a new year a broadening path for the disciples of Dives. As yet the change is only perceptible in the fact that the lines have ceased to converge, and that there is promise of a divergence in the near future.

The market for the day has been quiet, with the usual transactions at bank boards, at the full rates, their customers' wants being met without their having to ask assistance from the bill brokers.

—Eastern exchange is scarce and in demand between the banks.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Even.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	116¼	116¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115	115
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114¾	114¾
10-40s	108¾	108¾
New 5s	111	111
Gold	112¾	112¾
Currency 6s	120	120

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113
United States 6s of 1881	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	116¼
United States 10-40s	108¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114¾
Currency Pacifics	120

—Assistant Secretary Richardson's new work on the national finances contains much valuable information. Of the bonded indebtedness of the government he says:

Two hundred million dollars of the five per cents. have already been negotiated; but as yet none of the four per cents and four and a half per cents. have been issued. These are the only loans now offered for sale by the government. The reduction of the public debt for the three years last past has been at the rate of about $100,000,000 a year; and the proceeds of the sales of the funded loans which have been used to redeem the five-twenty bonds and not to increase the public debt, have still further reduced the amount of bonds bearing six per cent. interest.

Of payments in coin he says: "The construction of the Treasury Department, contemporaneous with the issue of the bonds, seems to have been that, when not otherwise expressly provided in the bonds themselves, both the principal and interest were payable in coin; and this construction has been strictly followed and maintained by the government by the prompt and faithful payment of every such bond in coin at maturity.

"It has heretofore been stated that the issue of the reserve of $44,084,000 of United States notes is left to the Secretary of the Treasury, and several instances are given by the Assistant Secretary where the privilege has been exercised."

—The stock market shows considerable activity, principally among the "fancy stocks." The old, scarlet clad Babylonish lady, Erie, comes again to the front, under the influence of a "bull" movement in that stock, where it was quoted at 42½ to 43. The closing rates in New York are 54¾, against 54¾ yesterday.

North west is sustained at 81 while Pacific Mail shows a decline of over two dollars a share, closing at 93¼, caused probably by the loss of one of the company's steamers. These three stocks have advanced more than any others on the list, and it is a significant fact, as to the estimate these quotations are held in, that they are not available as collateral at any price. Such reliable shares as New York Central, Ft. Wayne and Pittsburgh show but fractional changes.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

October 29, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
Quotas		28	28¾		
Quicksilver		37½	37½		
Pacific Mail	93¾	93¾	93¾	94	93¾
Western Union		86¾	86¾		
Wells, Fargo Express		80	80		
American Express		57½	58¼	58¼	
United States Express		76¾	76¾		
New York Central	95½	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
New York Central Scrip		93¾	93¾		
Erie	53¾	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼
Reading		97	97		
Michigan Central		115	115	115	115
Michigan Southern	92¾	92¾	92¾	93	93
Illinois Central		129	129		
Cleveland and Pittsb'h		89½	89½		
Chicago and Northwest	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
Do. preferred	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Rock Island	109½	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
St. Paul		87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Do. preferred		97½	97½	97½	97½
Wabash		49¾	49¾		
Do. preferred		94	94	94	94
Fort Wayne	94	94	94	94	94
Ohio and Mississippi	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Chicago and Alton		112	112		
Do. preferred		118	118		
Boston, Hartford & Erie		108	108		
Harlem		113½	113½		
New Jersey Central		102¾	102¾		
Union Pacific	29¼	30	29¾	30¼	29¾

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna Central.....25¾ | Lehigh Valley R. R.....59¾
Phila. and Erie.....27¾ | North Penna R. R.....49¾
Lehigh Navigation.....39¾ | United Cos's of N. J.....125
Catawissa.....25¾ | Lehigh Zinc and Iron.....58
Oil Creek & Alley R.....26¾ | Reading.....58

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, October 29, 1872.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Hor's, No. head.	Mules No. head.
Monday, Oct. 28	1,160	4,300	2,600		
Tuesday, Oct. 29	400	500	200		
Total	1,560	4,800	2,800		

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Hor's, No. head.	Mules, No. head.
Monday, Oct. 28	887	4,100	1,200	12	126
Tuesday, Oct. 29	1,52	1,500	1,600	13	126
Total	2,100	5,600	2,800	13	126

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle this week up to this time have been light, and in consequence of the absence of buyers from New York and Philadelphia have not arrived yet, and those from the country are not purchasing freely. As yet the market has not fairly commenced, and it is hard to tell how it will turn out, but it is the opinion of some dealers that the light run will help trade some, and at least make a more active market if not advanced prices. Following are the current rates:

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers, $6 50 to $6 75; prime 1,300 lbs do, $6 00 to $6 25; prime 1,200 lbs, $5 25 to $5 75; fair 1,100 lbs, $4 50 to $4 75; fair 1,000 lbs, $3 75 to $4 25; common $3 25 to $3 75 bulls, $2 50 to $3 25.

Hogs.

The run of hogs, as will be seen by reference to receipts above, is light. The market continues dull and depressed. Very few sales are now operating, and Philadelphia men are the only ones at about their old prices.

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia, $4 50 to $4 60; prime do $4 35 to $4 40.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep light. The market is moderately active, but prices are no improvement over those of last week. There will be found the rates at which the different grades are changing hands.

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs, fine wools, $5 25; prime 90 to 95 lbs do $5 to $5 50; good 85 lbs do $4 50 to $4 75.

IRON MARKETS.

CINCINNATI
(Reported by Hall & Co.)

October 29.—There has been a fair demand throughout the week for foundry grades. Clinics brands are in light supply, and the current receipts are absorbed on old and new sales without accumulation of stocks. Forge irons are dull, and for inferior grades lower prices would be accepted.

CHARCOAL.

Hanging Rock, forge	$21 00@$25 00
Hanging Rock, forge	24 00@25 00
COKE.	
Mount Savage	30 00@32 00
Lehigh, forge	26 00@28 00
Lehigh, foundry	30 00@32 00

HOME, SWEET HOME.
BLOOMER'S
HOME MADE MINCE MEAT.
LOH & COOLEY,
Wholesale Agents, 407 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.
Also handle all kinds of Country Produce on Commission

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, October 30, 1872.

REMARKS.—The market continues steady, presenting nothing very new or important, the rates being the same as the previous day. Crude at Parkers quiet at $4 00@4 25 per barrel of 42 gallons, but being the standard, this in Pittsburgh would be equal to 11½@11⅝c.

REFINED.

We have no alterations to note as relates to prices. Sales ranged from 20½@20¾c per gallon Philadelphia for any time this year. Pittsburgh delivery, F. O. B. 2¼@2½c.

OIL BARRELS.

The supply is light and market firm. The rise in the Ohio will soon add sufficient to meet any deficiency. We quote easy at $2 12½@2 15; country $2 05@2 10.

[By Western Associated Press.]

TITUSVILLE, October 29.—The *Herald* says: The market was very mild and quiet, with no change in the feeling, but rather were a shade weaker. There was little demand for future, and no quotations. Following are the sales:

1,000 bbls upper road, regular	10 days	$4 12½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot		4 12½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot		4 12½
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot		4 12½
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot		4 12½
1,000 bbls Parker's Landing, spot		4 00

NEW YORK, October 29.—Closing 28.—Crude in bulk a little unsettled, with very small inquiry. 14½c asked, but buyers name lower figures. Refined shows very little inquiry, and prices are relatively higher for spots to arrive delivery, with sales at 26½c, and we understand that 3,000 bbls were sold for the last half of November at this figure. Cases 31½@32c. Naphtha firm at 16½c for western, and 19½c for city. Without sales. Philadelphia delivery very quiet and no sales; refined, November, 25½@26c.

PHILADELPHIA, October 29.—Market quiet; refined 26¼c (@26½c; crude 19½c in shipping order; cases 31c; November 26½@26¾c do do.

ROUSEVILLE, October 29.—Market quiet and firm at 24 @ 25.

PETROLEUM CENTER, October 29.—Market firm and quiet at 26c for 45 gs.

TITUSVILLE, October 29.—Market firm and quiet at 24 bc. CITY, October 29.—Market very quiet at $4 70; lower and upper road $4 00@4 50.

[By Associated Press Atlantic Line.]

PARKER'S LANDING, October 29.—Market quiet and firm. Crude at 4 00@4 25.

OIL CITY, October 29.—Market quiet but firm at $4 70 @4 75.

NEW YORK, October 28.—Crude 14½c; refined 26½c; market steady, but not much doing.

TITUSVILLE, October 29.—Market strong at $4 80@4 85.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shippers.	Consigned to	Barrels.
Owner	Citizens' Oil Works	40
Duncan & Young	Commercial Oil Works	214
Duncan & Young	American Oil Works	60
Duncan & Young	Standard Oil Works	74
A. & A. R.	Parkview Oil Works	120
T. P. Shaw	Parkview Oil Works	134
T. P. Shaw	Dr Pew'ler Oil Works	60
J. Bushnell	Standard Oil Works	1,000
J. Bushnell	refined Oil Works	400
J. Bushnell	Vesta Oil Works	400
T. P. Shaw	Vesta Oil Works	120
T. P. Siller	C. O. Boggs	75
A. & A. R.	Citizens' Oil Works	75
O. C. A. & R.	Citizens' Oil Works	80

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.	
Citizens' Oil Works	1,220	Commercial Oil Works, 344
American Oil Works	420	Standard Oil Works, 1,104
Model Oil Works	251	Fairview Oil Works, 104
Dr Pew'ler Oil Works	60	Parkview Oil Works, 134
Peer ess Oil Works	80	Lily Oil Works	45
Penn Oil Works	314	C. O. Boggs	75
Crystal Oil Works	240		
Total			4,606

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R. W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

[By Associated Press.]

S. Irwin & Co, 605 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Waring & Wagner, 200 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Central Refining Co., 772 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Woodruff, Meyers & Co., 350 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Central Refining Co., 70 bbls to Carson & Cullum, Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Works, 462 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 522 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Parkview Oil Co, 1,267 bbls refined oil to Tack, Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total 4,305

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, October 29, 1872.

REMARKS.—The late advance in sugars is fully maintained, and there are some dealers who predict that prices will go still higher.

The tendency of coffee is still upward. As an offset, however, to this it may not be amiss to say that the decline in bacon and dried beef, noticed yesterday, still holds good, and sales are made at quotations.

The receipts of grain are on the increase since the late rise in the rivers, and although prices are not quotably lower they are weaker, and trade not as active, buyers believing lower figures will rule.

Flour is unchanged in prices, though it is believed that there will shortly be a reduction on spring brands. The stocks held by mills and stores are fully ample to meet all demands.

The fruit and vegetable market is most amply supplied, and prices are moderate.

Poultry is beginning to arrive more freely, but just now the weather is unfavorable.

Butter is lower, and nothing but strictly prime roll meets ready sale.

Eggs are firm and sell well up in the figures. The stock on hand is light.

Buckwheat flour is arriving very freely, and prices have a downward tendency.

Below will be found the receits of wheat, barley, rye, oats and corn by rail and river since our last:

Wheat, sacks	1,600	Barley, sacks
Rye, sacks	120	Corn, sacks
Oats, sacks	375	

Following were the receipts of wheat, oats, rye, corn and barley at the grain elevator on Monday, October 28:

Wheat, bushels	1,784	Barley, bushels
Oats, bushels	2,130	Rye, bushels
Corn, bushels	415	

We annex the leading articles of produce received during the past twenty-four hours by the different modes of communication with the city:

Flour, bbls	1,297	Apples, bbls	313
Cheese, lbs	720	Butter, pkgs	6
Lard, pkgs	1,281	Hams, lbs	6,000

We omit extended quotations, to be resumed in our next issue.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., October 29, 1872.

FLOUR—Dull and nominally unchanged.

WHEAT—Dull and steady at 97@ sell for October; $1 00¾ (@1 01, and for November; $1 06¾ seller December; No 3, 90c; rejected 85c. Corn steady, closing quiet at 39¾c for cash; 39¾c for November; 39@39¼c for cash; rejected at 35@36c. Rye quiet; No 2, 59c. Barley steady; No 2, 72c; rejected 60c.

PROVISIONS—Most pork easier, with sales at $12 87½ seller April; $12 62½c seller May. Lard steady, with no inquiry, and sales at 7½c delivered, and 7¾c for new. Bulk meats—Long clear, $7 50 seller April; closed quiet and easier at 15c, the average being 8½c; shoulders 6c@6½c; short ribs 7½c@7¾c.

WHISKY—Firm, with sales at 90c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, October 29.—Cotton in moderate demand and steady; middling uplands 23 cents; middling Orleans 23½ cents; sales 1,000 bales; exports 1,000 bales.

FLOUR—Receipts 7,000 barrels; extra Ohio $8 00@9 30. State and Western 1 cent higher; sales 16,000 barrels; receipts 20,000 barrels; closing fairly active and firmer; western bound $8 90@9 30; Ohio $8 90@9 30; Genesee $9 40@10 50. Wheat heavy and declining; No 2 Chicago $1 08@1 08½; No 2 and 3 do mixed $1 04; northern spring $1 12½; winter red western $1 20@1 21; amber do $1 21@1 22; white Genesee $1 25@1 26. Corn quiet and unchanged. Barley tending upward; Canada West $1 10. Corn meal dull and declined 10c@15c. Pork quiet and steady. Beef dull and unchanged. Lard quiet and steady. Hay easier; shipping 80@85c. Sugar Alcohols unchanged and quiet. Coffee dull and unchanged. Rice and iron in fair request and firm. Petroleum quiet; 14½c; refined 26½c. Tallow unchanged. Naval Stores quiet and easier; rosin $1 70@$1 80. Rosin quiet and easier; spirits turpentine 42½c. Cotton seed oil steady; bulk 8½c; smoked shoulders 8c. Middles active; long clear 9½c; short clear 10c. Butter and cheese unchanged. Lard weak; No 1 to prime steam 8½@8¾c; kettle 9c. Butter quiet; southern 16@18c. Cheese firmer at 10@15c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, October 29.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 190 head; making the total for the past week 4,000 head, and for 28 days against 85 same time last week. The market was not fully opened, as the drovers were not all present on time. The only transactions were of Michigan steers, averaging from 1,250 lbs, at $2 60@2 75. Cheap cows and heifers, $61 to $84 75, at $3 50@4 00; 15 Illinois cows, 1,040 lbs, at $4 12½. Sheep and lambs—Receipts to-day 2,200, making the supply for the week 2,800, against 5,800 same time last week. Market is quiet and unchanged. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including 69 cars to arrive, 7,100, making the supply for the week from 30 cars for 1,200 head last week. Market without any apparent life; the overgrowed desire of the eastern to rush and the large supply already in the pens have have caused buyers to be very cautious in the purchase of New York. Up to noon no sales had been effected, and no prospect of any trade.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, October 29.—Flour dull and in fair demand. Flour dull and unchanged at $7 75@8 00. Wheat dull and unchanged at 97c@$1 00. Corn dull at 39@39½c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 26@28c. Corn unchanged. Groceries firm and unchanged. Linseed oil dull and lower at 84c. Lard in demand and at full prices. Pork nominal at $14 50. Lard steady and in moderate demand; prime steam 7¾@7¾c; kettle held at 8c. Meats firm and in fair demand; shoulders 5½c; sides 6½c; primes firm and in fair demand; shoulders 6½c; clear rib sides 8c, long c asked, clear 11½c. Hams—Sugar cured 12@12½c for canvassed; 11½c for plain. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at 84 2)c@ 85. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at 90c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, October 29.—Corn quiet at 78. Hay firm; prime $28. Pork scarce at $12 25, but held 25c higher; Lard firmer, and in good demand for October; Tierces 9@9½c; keg 11@11½c. Molasses lower; fair 37½c; good 42c; prime, strictly prime 47@48c. Other articles unchanged. Cotton firmer; sales 4,700 bales; good ordinary 19½c; low middling 19¾c; middling 20½c; middling Orleans 19½c; receipts 11,250 bales; stock 94,410 bales.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, October 29.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat dull and unchanged. Receipts 2,000 bushels. White Wabash $1 02. No 1 white Michigan $1 06@1 06½; No 2 do $1 02@1 03; No 3 do 97@98c. Corn dull and lower; high mixed 40@40½c; low 37½; high mixed October 39½@39¾c. Michigan 40c. Oats dull and lower; No 2, 27½@27¾c; rejected 26c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, October 29.—Flour quiet; western superfine $5 00@5 25; extra $7@8. Wheat dull; choice white corn 60c. Oats dull; western mixed 42@43c; white 44c. Rye dull at 80@90c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Western butter unchanged. Whisky firmer; stock coarse at 89½c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, October 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and no extra demand; No 1 Milwaukee $1 14½; No 2 do $1 06½. Corn dull and declined. Oats mixed 30c. Oats in fair demand at lower rates; No 2, 30c. Rye in fair demand at lower rates; No 1, 65c. Barley firm and in fair demand; fall No 2, 66c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, October 29.—Flour firm, and in fair demand. Wheat unsettled; No 1 red sealed, $1 02; No 2 do $1 42. Corn quiet; low mixed, fresh, 42@43c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 1, 28c. Petroleum active and unchanged.

COTTON MARKETS.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 29.—Cotton dull and drooping; middling upland 18½c; middling Orleans 18½c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, October 29.—Cotton—Demand fair and prices advanced; middling upland 17½c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, October 29.—Cotton very firm; middling upland 18½c.

STEAMSHIPS.

STEAM THICK & WIRE TO AND FROM ANTWERP.
INMAN LINE.
Full Powered Clyde Built Iron Steamships:
CITY OF ANTWERP, CITY OF BRISTOL, CITY OF BRUSSELS, CITY OF CHESTER, CITY OF LONDON, CITY OF MONTREAL, CITY OF NEW YORK, CITY OF PARIS, CITY OF RICHMOND, CITY OF WASHINGTON.
From Pier 45, North River, New York, EVERY THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
First Cabin.....$75 00 gold.
Steerage to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow or Derry.....30 00
Prepaid Tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow or Derry, through.....$41 00 U. S. currency.
Apply to
JOHN G. DALE,
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WM. BINGHAM,
142 Smithfield street, or
THOMAS H. RATTIGAN,
47 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.
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Where plans of Cabin can be seen and every information given.
WM. HOLMES.....JAMES IRWIN.
JAMES IRWIN & CO.
OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID, ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA, And AQUA AMMONIA.
Office No. 15 Market street, Pittsburgh
SWEET POTATOES—
100 barrels Prime Jersey Sweet Potatoes;
50 barrels Prime Baltimore Sweet Potatoes;
75 barrels Yellow Nansemond;
25 tubs Choice Roll Butter.
Receiving Fresh Goods every Day.
HENRY REA, Jr.,
308 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett.....Z. W. Carmack.....Geneva.
Hector.....R. R. Abrams.....Geneva.
Geneva.....Phillips.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Petrolia.....McLaughlin.....Wheeling.
Carrie Brooks.....Darlington.....Wheeling.

Departed.

Geneva.....Phillips.....Geneva.
E. Bennett.....Z. W. Carmack.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Coal Virginia.....James Hamilton.....Wheeling.

MONONGAHELA—Eight feet eight and falling.

Boats to Leave To-Day.

Brownsville and Geneva, U. S. M., 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.
Wheeling.....Carrie Brooks.....Darlington, 12 M.
Wheeling.....Mary Houston.....McLaughlin, 4 P. M.
St. Louis.....Wild Duck.....Adams, 5 P. M.
St. Louis.....Comet.....Hare, 5 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated eight feet eight inches and falling slowly. Trade on the landing was active. The weather was all that could be desired.

CAPT. C. A. DRAVO is in Cincinnati.

THE steamer Messenger is on her way up with a load of iron ore.

CAPT. JACOB POE and W. L. Devore are the Arlington's guests.

THE wharf is again bare of towboats. A number is on the way and may arrive at any time.

THE packet Granite State, Captain Kerr, will leave for Pomeroy on her regular day—Friday.

THE Monongahela dredge boat left for lock No 2, to work or to dig out the last of the bar.

WM. H. BROWN, of Pittsburgh, has twenty-three barges of ore at Conneaut, Lake Erie, for Brown & Bro.

THE steamer Bell, Captain M. A. Cox, was announced to leave Cincinnati for this port on Monday.

FIFTY thousand and sixty-one bales of cotton was the amount received at New Orleans on Saturday last.

THE W. H. Brown has five of her barges loaded with iron ore at Conneaut, and will have the other three filled out in a few days.

THE R. R. Hudson has not yet been raised, although preparations to that end are going on. Captain Goodwin has the matter in hand.

THE fine towboat Comet, Capt. John M Hare, is announced to leave this morning for all way ports this day. Shippers will bear this fact in mind.

THE Davenport *Gazette* says that the packet lines have not been formed at Turtle Creek prevented coal from leaving the upper pools.

THE powerful towboat Wild Duck, and barges Capt Adams is announced to leave for Cincinnati this evening. Shippers can make their arrangements accordingly.

THE Upper Mississippi packets are meeting with great delays and losses caused by getting aground. Many of the steamers near the old railroad bridge at Davenport.

THERE will be a competitive race between the Cairo on the 12th day of next month. There will be delegates from Il Fatern, Worrell, Newsham, Rees & Co's office.

THE punctual steamer Petrolia, Captain McLaughlin, takes her departure this day at 4 P. M., for Wheeling and intermediate ports. Our good natured friend, Wm. Harbison will be found in the office.

THE mail packets on the shark water leave daily at 5 A. M., and the Keystone State leaves at 5 P. M. daily. These boats have the best of accommodations, and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further information call on Capt. A. S. Carlisle, on the wharfboat.

THE public will be glad to learn that the favorite packet Carrie Brooks, Captain Darlington, has been refitted, and this day, at 12 M., for Wheeling and intermediate ports, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Saturday. Our attentive friend, Captain Morris Conroy will be found in the office.

NEW ORLEANS, October 25.—The *Republican* says, Business upon the landing has been very brisk, at least as much as the wharf it should be at this season of the year. All kinds of business has grown very dull in the city for the past week or ten days, and the levee has taken the appearance of late, no doubt had their effect upon the business part of crescent City.

THE Stock City *Journal* says: All quiet along the levee to-day. Receipts are from Davis Island Dam No. 2 and probably clear some time to-day. Dispatches have been received at this office that Mr. Pitt had passed Davis's bar down the river on Monday morning, having on board several thousand tons of coal. The steamer Pargoud left Sally at about the same time on Monday morning, having for freight the 8th infantry, which regiment is bound for Omaha.

MR. J. A. HARTON, Secretary of the Pilots' Association, has passed to the proper obligees the following list of pilots in charge of the wheels of the several steamers leaving for lower ports on the present day:

Sam Parker—E F Black, R N Allaback.
Charley McDonald—James Bevington.
Ballard—Sam D May, Alexander Stewart.
Sam Roberts—Fred Briggs, D C Kerr.
Veteran—Henry McCormick, Joe Briggs.
A J Bake—H A Bryan, Sam Erwin.
Jim Brown—Samuel Gallagher, C D Gable.
T F Wilson—Wm and Rent Clark.
Abe McDonald—James Hoey.
Coal City—Thos Evans, Lister Chester.
Gardner—John R Venner, A C Emerson.
Blue Lodge—M McCormick, H F Gross.
Jos A Stone—A J Marshall, Wm Gordon.
Tom Lysle—Wm H Hall, Geo Willard.
J S Messer—Sandy Hall, Alexander Henderson.
Eagle—Thomas Harper, Thomas J Morris.
Oil Valley—James Hamilton, Geo Altman.
Fred Wilson—Wm A Humberston.
Hawk—Wm Oakes.
Tom Rees—Thomas Potts, S Sylvis.
Lion—A H and W J Parr.
Sam Miller—Thos Patterson, Erastus St John.
Simpson Hoover—Jas Keeney.
Geo Roberts—Sam J and A D Rose, Jr.
Tom Dodsworth—L A Scales.
Bengal Tiger—A D, Sr, and Wm Reno.
Wm Williams—James M Morris.
Samson No 2—Jas Stouse, L C Patterson.
Collier—E H Williamson, John Sapone.
John Hamilton—Sam Bell and H Stewart.
Tom Rees No 2—Wm Q Brodes.
Tiger—Sam Shead.
Sam Clarke—Noah Potts, J. B. Jones.
J A Vale—Geo W McAdams.
Leopard—Robert Wasson.
Celia—Abe Williams, J Mulgaa.
Tigress No 2—George A Wible.
Wm Williams—James M Morris.

The following steamers are on their way up the river and will be the same names of the officers from the Ohio, A. Wood—James O Wood
Jos H. Hunt—Samuel Hunt, John Stafford.
Grand Lake No 2—Hugh Bewington.
J N McDonald—Wm D Reno, J D Boud.
Grand Lake—Jas Rafferty, Jos Allen.
Mary Boyce—Thos Rinear, Wm Mooney.
Rover—Thos Greenlee, Samuel Dean.
Charley Brown—Ben F Hall.
Alice Brown—Thos Schindler, J R Noble.

The coal and towboat lists have been laid up at Coalport. It is doubtful whether any of the boats will arrive here in time to take out tows of coal on this water.

More Coal Departures.

Below will be found additional coal departures this week's issue of the COMMERCIAL. The trade so far has been a very successful one. Notwithstanding the shipment of 8,987,000 bushels, it may be proper to note that, with the exception of fifteen barges, the tows consisted of what we here and in Pool No. 1—so that we have plenty of coal ready to furnish an equal amount to that which has left. Those formed at Turtle Creek prevented coal from leaving the upper pools

CINCINNATI.

Towboats.	C. boats.	Barges.	Other boats.	Bush
J. F. Brave		9		180,000
Rescue		5	1 n c b	90,000
Reindeer		2		40,000
Resolute		2 boats and 5 flats coke.		80,000
Total		22	7	435,000

LOUISVILLE.

Towboats.	C. Boats.	Barges.	Other Boats.	Bushels
Pickett	3	8		135,000
Veteran	2	3	1 fb	70,000
Veteran No. 3	3	5	1 fb	75,000
Ellis Lyman	2			25,000
Collier	4	3		75,000
Jim Brown	3			80,000
Young pair Bowling Boats		2		80,000
Total	15	21	2	654,000

RECAPITULATION.

Destination.	Towboats.	Boats and Barges.	Bushels
Cincinnati	4	30	435,000
Louisville	6	32	654,000
Total	10	62	1,089,000
Before reported	65	517	8,898,000
Grand total	75	579	9,987,000

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, and Chicago R. R.

Frazer & M, 128 bbls paper; J. L. McKee, 2 stoves; Myers & Armor, 7 bdls shovels; Hall, Lord & Co, 1 do do; Enterprise Glass co, 20 box flasks; McElroy & Hood, 1 car lumber; Schoyer & Sons, 1 do do; Lang & Co, 1 do do; A Warmcastle, 2 cars stones; W J Steel, 20 sks b flour; Mrs A Wellington, 3 bbls apples; Harrod & Co, 1 car lumber; N J Braden, 121 box cheese; W C Brown, 1 car lumber; Jno Metcalf, 1 do do; D Wallace, 10 bbls flour; Hood, M & co, 41 sks potatoes, 2 tubs butter; Jos Ben ner, 1 do do; Hartzell, Forsyth & Co, 1 car lumber; Woodwards & D, 7 bags walnuts, 1 keg eggs, 10 bbls apples; 3 do do; Mendell & co, 1 car corn meal; A Patterson, 63 bbls apples; J S Dilworth, 8 do flour; Godfrey & C, 1 do do paper.

Geneva.

PER STEAMER WEST VIRGINIA—S R Patterson & co, 2 bdls and 1 bx clothing, 14 sks oats; Jones & Laughlin, 4 sks wool; W D Cooper & Bro, 2,063 galls s wine; M W Hannah, 1 bdl tex; H Bope, 1 coop chickens; Pittsburgh Grand Lake, 1,200 lb lumber; Hoock & co, 1 pkg; R A Per ham, 1 pkg books; Conlin, 1st fam Bur., M Love 4, 4,305 lbs ld iron.

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal, and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

R. R. CO., LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Brick & Co, m	6	Caughey & Hailman, m	1
Iron Works, m	1	Byers, McC & Co, m	1
Lewis, O & P, m	3	J W Porter, m	1
Lewis, O & P, m	3	Graff, B & Co, m	1
Brick, I & Co, m	3	Zug & Co, o	1
Total			27

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Brick & Co, m	1	J W Porter, m	1
Caughey & Hailman, m	1	Lyon, S & Co, m	1
Total			4

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
Shoenberger, B & Co, o	11	Evenson, G & McC, o	1
Lewis, O & P, m	1	Painter & Son, o	1
Total			14

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.

THE VERY LATEST.

THE HORSE DISTEMPER.

Business Still Very Seriously Interrupted.

INCREASE OF FATAL CASES.

One Hundred and Eighty Deaths in Three Days in New York.

PIKESVILLE, OHIO.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial:

PIKESVILLE, October 29, 1872.

The horse disease has broken out in this village. Several cases are reported, and it is said all have proved fatal except one. The citizens are very much alarmed.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 29.—The horse distemper continues. The number of fatal cases increased. The deaths were: Saturday 39, Sunday 54, and Monday 96. The Third and Fourth avenue cars were stopped to-day by President Bergh, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Few or no cars were run on East Broadway, Avenues A, B, C and D, Seventh and Ninth avenues, or the Belt, and the Sixth and Eighth avenue lines stop trips at Canal street. There is no probability of the use of dummy engines, which can hardly be procured before the horses recover. The stages are beginning to run more frequently, and the horses are improving. Hundreds of custom house trucks and other vehicles yet remain unused in the streets, but many laid up last week are making their appearance, and huge breaches are already being made in the breastworks of cotton bales lining the piers along West and South streets. A large number of South American ponies arrived yesterday in perfect health, and half of them this morning exhibited symptoms of the disease. The piers for the express companies are still affected, but the majority are at work. Reports from private stables are cheerful and the horses up town are beginning to relish their food and looking much better. A greater number of cabs made their appearance in the neighborhood of the Stock Exchange to-day. At the agents for the steam piers say that the goods are rotting, and before there can be any possibility of their removal will be useless. At the Boston and Manchester line piers a few horses are at work, all in a diseased state, and the pier is almost impassable, as well as at the Boston and Fall River dock. No freight will be taken until things improve. The old Dominion and Californ steamship line piers are blocked with vessels heavily laden. Business is suspended at the National line pier, while the City of Washington, of the Inman line, is slowly discharging on lighters. It is believed the Guion steamer Idaho will be detained many days, as only 500 out of 3,450 bales of cotton engaged for her are yet aboard.

THE SITUATION IN BROOKLYN.

The disease still seriously interferes with business in Brooklyn, but a slight improvement is generally reported among the horses affected. The car lines are running irregularly, and hack men early in the evening. A few teams were working to-day at the wharves, and the ice companies are using their horses. The livery stables report a large number of deaths, but the sick horses are now improving.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, October 29.—About fifty horses are reported sick in various stables. About half of these are in the stables of the passenger car lines. There are one hundred sick horses in Camden.

PHILADELPHIA, October 29.—The horse disease appears here in a very mild form. The cases reported yesterday are few and light.

Twenty-two new cases of horse epidemic are reported to-night.

ELMIRA, N. Y.

ELMIRA, October 29.—The horse disease has rapidly increased here the past two or three days. Nearly one hundred horses are now suffering, but with proper care most of them will recover. Nearly all belonging to the Street Railroad Company are unfit for use.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

SPRINGFIELD, October 29.—The horse disease is now at its height. In four stables three hundred horses, out of three hundred and fifty, are sick. A horse valued at three hundred dollars died last night. The horse cars have stopped. Business is interrupted. Holyoke, Westfield, Palmer and other towns are afflicted.

OSWEGO, N. Y.

OSWEGO, October 29.—Over two-thirds of the canal horses are affected by the epidemic disease. Two tugs were sent out yesterday to pick up the towboats in the canal. The weather is cool.

HALIFAX, N. S.

HALIFAX, October 29.—The horse disease is reported to be here, and owners of horses are taking every precaution against it.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, October 29.—The horse disease has evidently taken a more favorable turn, as a marked improvement is reported in nearly all the cases under treatment. Some days must, however, elapse before fully recovering. A few street cars continue to run. There is a small increase in express and job wagons.

Reports from the East show the horse disease to be generally prevalent, but in a comparatively mild form.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, October 29.—The horse disease has fully developed in this city. Fifty cases are reported to-day by one veterinary surgeon.

FORT JARVIS.

FORT JARVIS, N. J., October 29.—The horse disease has made its appearance in this vicinity. The boat horses employed on the Delaware and Hudson Canal are the principal sufferers.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

COLUMBUS, October 29.—The horse epidemic has reached this city. Two horses belonging to a brewer were attacked yesterday and another horse to-day.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

CLEVELAND, October 29.—Only one livery stable reports twenty-five new cases of horse disease today.

Another Remedy Proposed.

ALLENTOWN, PA., October 29, 1872.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

As the so-called Canadian horse disease has crossed the border of Pennsylvania and little has been done by the press to stop its progress by giving receipts for treating the disease, I deem it my duty to give you my experience of successfully treating the distemper. From the symptoms published, I find that the so-called Canadian horse disease is nothing more than the malady of 1848-49, raged in Belgium and Spain (Europe), and known as the *Maladie equis bilyie*, the treatment of which is very simple. First, cover the horse well with woolen blankets, except the head; put him into a well ventilated, airy stable, with plenty of straw under him; dissolve half an ounce of sulphate of soda (glauber salts) in one pail of water, and put it in his trough; repeat this every day, and keep the horse constantly; then make pills of one and a half ounce in weight of the following composition:

Charcoal, 2 ounces; sixcampane, 2 oz.; nitrate of soda (crude saltpetre), 1½ oz.; assafœtida in powder, 1½ oz.; buvoy's horse powder, 1 package; extract of licorice, 3 d.; sal amonia, ½ oz.; honey or molasses, ½ pint.

In very severe cases blister with tincture of cantharides under and back of the ears. Mix the powders well together, then add the honey and work it up to a pill mass; make pills as large as a hen's egg, and give one pill to the horse every hour for the first three hours; then one pill every three hours for the next twelve hours, then one pill every four hours after.

The horses should be dieted on wheat bran and good hay.

If you will place this communication in your paper I think it will save a great many valuable horses throughout the country.

C. G. HANSE.

DISINFECTANTS FOR THE STABLES.

The following recipe for disinfecting stables comes from an accomplished practical chemist, who fully understands the subject from experience. Take two parts by weight of sulphate of iron (copperas) and one part by weight of quicklime; mix them together thoroughly, and allow them to lie in a heap for five hours; then add and mix two parts by weight of dried and powdered clay. The disinfecting powder contains the agents (chemically speaking) for the absorption of the ammoniacal compounds and gases which are generated by the decomposition of stable offal. The irritating properties of ammonia or harsh[illegible] are well known, and as the present "horse disease" takes the form of an inflammation of the mucous membrane, or coating of the interior passages of the head and of the throat, it is undoubtedly important to avoid in stables the presence of ammonia. This powder will be found preferable to carbolic acid or tar, and was largely used in the army stables during the war. The best time for applying the disinfectant is to use it before making the evening, when the stall has been thoroughly swept; a dusting or thin coating will be sufficient to last over night. In the morning, after cleaning the stall again, another application should be made.

VENTILATION.

Close and dirty stables impair the constitutional strength of the horse, subject him to disease, and lessen his chances of recovery. In carrying out proper ventilation, care is to be taken equally against too much cool air, especially strong drafts, and too much warm air. Professor Youatt, in his excellent treatise on the horse, lays great stress on the regular ventilation of the stable, and says that "the return to a hot stable is quite as dangerous as the change from a heated atmosphere to cold and biting air. Many a horse that has traveled without injury over the coldest country, has been deadly seized with inflammation and fever when he has immediately, at the end of his journey, been surrounded with heated air." And in another place he adds: "Of nothing are we more certain than that, in the majority of the large cities of the horse, those of the worst and most fatal character, directly or indirectly, are to be attributed to the unnatural heat of the stable."

HOW IT AFFECTS MAN—WHAT THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE SAYS ABOUT IT.

In the annual report of the Commissioner of Agriculture there is an interesting and valuable article on the epizootic aphthæ, which broke out in this country in 1870. It says that though no unbroken chain of evidence connecting the existing disease or outbreak is forthcoming, no one acquainted with the nature of the disease can for a moment doubt that it was imported from Europe. Though certainly prevailing in central Europe for nearly two centuries, it reached Great Britain in 1839, Denmark in 1841, and America in 1870. No atmospheric or climatic changes would account for such results. Diseases like influenza, which appear to be due to such visitations, sweep over simultaneously, or nearly so, our continents and islands, and even ships in mid-ocean; whereas this is circumscribed for centuries by a narrow sea of a well-guarded port, and crosses only when the victims are allowed to pass. Moreover in each of these cases a definite importation can be traced. Cattle shipped from an English port in August showed signs of the disease when two days at sea, passed through a fog on the same day, and apparently well, but conveyed it to the stock landed which they were placed on their arrival in Canada. Whether it spread from this point, or whether there was another importation, there is no evidence to show. Its existence was reported at Oriskany, Oneida county, in September, about the time of the State Agricultural show at Utica, supposed to have been brought by Canadian cattle; subsequent inquiry has failed to afford anything more than report for that locality. An office of ten times, from the 15th of November to the 7th of December, in which was detected and brought to the five separate droves from Albany, which had been carried east on the New York Central Railroad. It prevailed extensively, and was detected in Pennsylvania, Pawling, South Dover, Dover Plains, and La Grange. From Dutchess county it was conveyed into Connecticut, and spread widely in New Milford, Kent, and Sherman. It was also conveyed to the valley of the Connecticut, and spread in the Massachusetts towns of Hadley, Hatfield, Northampton, and East Hampton. The disease was also conveyed to Brighton, Mass., and spread extensively around Boston, at Concord, Ipswich, Newburyport, Acton, &c., reaching some points in New Hampshire.

The only cause of itself capable of inducing the disease is contagion or contact of a sound animal with the virus of the disease, or with objects infected by those patients. Many accessory causes may be named, such as a wet, muddy season, which favors the contact of the virus deposited on the soil with the skin about the tops of the hoofs; the accumulation of cattle in large fairs or markets; travel of stock by rail or road, and the like. Yet these are but means of the diffusion of the poison, while no one of them, nor all taken together, can call the disease into existence where the poison is not already present. Though prevalent in Europe during or after almost every great war since 1696, it did not reach Great Britain until 1839, when it was brought by Dutch cattle imported into London. . . . In 1841 it is first reported in Denmark. . . . The list of real causes is narrowed down to the simple contact of the virus with a healthy animal. It is often carried on the clothes, boots and hands of men, on the claws of hay or straw; preserved on the walls, doors, mangers and other fittings of buildings; on stable utensils; in yards, parks, roads and railroad cars; on drinking troughs; or it may be carried on the legs or bodies of dogs, chickens, rats and other animals which themselves suffer no infection. In short, any solid body may retain and be a bearer of this contagion.

Its transmission to man has been noticed during almost every great outbreak since that of 1695. It has been reported, among others, by Valentini, Sadlerus, Veritasy, Kolb, Hesturg, Bayer, Bouquet, Loude, Sevigny, Dundressy, Hubner, Holmes, Balfour, Karkeek and Watson. Cases of the disease in man were seen in Albany and at South Dover, Duchess county, New York, during the outbreak of 1870. It shows itself in man by slight feverishness, and the formation on the tongue and inside the lips and cheeks, and sometimes on the head, of small blisters, rarely amounting to the bulk of a lentil. In children and young animals, feeding exclusively on milk, diarrhœa and fatal inflammation of the stomach and bowels occasionally supervene. On chickens it has been frequently noticed—among others by Henricke, Lazar, Lamberieechi, Dickens and Youatt. Chickens were attacked in December, 1870, on the farm of Mr. Egbune, La Grange, Dutchess county. Drinking the castaway milk is another of the common causes. Dogs and cats have been noticed by Lagar, Younghusband and others to suffer from drinking milk.

SOME REMEDIES.

A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* recommends "the homœopathic preparations of aconite and belladonna of the first dilution, given alternately once in two hours, five drops to a dose, poured into the tongue (not to be mixed, but given in alternation)."

A simple remedy for the distemper consists in administering a table-spoonful of ground ginger three times a day, mixed with flour and water. Feed the same dose, mixed with hot mush. Ten drops of aconite, given in tea or water, has been found to relieve the cough which attends the malady.

Mr. Choate of Boston says that in his opinion carbolic acid and chloride of lime have had most beneficial results in preventing the spread of the disease, and that if thoroughly used will crush out the fever, and that if thoroughly used before any symptoms of the malady appeared in stables, none of it would be seen. The prescription which he values most highly, because of results noticed, is the following: Sulphur ½ oz.; potasse nitrate, 4 oz.; pulverized ginger, 4 oz.; pulverized digitalis, 1 oz. The dose, a table-spoonful, may be given with the food when the horse will eat, with water, or laid upon the tongue when nourishment and food are refused. The effect is almost immediate: the cough subsides, the catarrhal indications grow less, the fever ceases and appetite is resumed.

A PHYSICIAN in Western Massachusetts recently had a lady patient who for several weeks had been suffering from nausea, general prostration and other symptoms of slow poisoning. Failing to discover the cause of the symptoms, as a last resort the doctor requested her to examine her chamber, the walls of which were covered with paper of a very light shade of green; so light, indeed, that in the evening it could scarcely be distinguished from white. After leaving the room the symptoms immediately disappeared, and the patient rapidly recovered. A sample of the paper was analyzed and found to contain a large quantity of arsenic. It was estimated that every square foot of this innocent looking paper contained as much arsenic as twice as large a surface as in Berlin, where his father is a manager of a theater. He was accompanied on his trip by a dancer whom he left in New York. It is supposed that he has gone to the metropolis to join his inamorata.

Fatal Accident.

About half past seven o'clock yesterday morning an accident occurred at the machine shop of Reiseck & Bros., Pike and Eighteenth street, which resulted in the death of John Andrews, one of the employees. Deceased was oiling a planing machine when, by some means, his head was caught between the turning column and the upright of the planer and almost instantly crushed into an unsightly mass. Of course death resulted instantly. The Coroner held an inquest on the remains, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was a young, unmarried man, and was greatly liked by his acquaintances.

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The minutes of the previous meeting were approved.

Bills for grading, paving, &c., to the amount of $1,123.03 were ordered to be paid.

A gas lamp was ordered for the corner of Third and Chestnut streets.

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First Shipment of Silver Ore.

A shipment of silver ore from Utah to Pittsburgh arrived here on Monday last. The ore was consigned to Smith, Moorhead & Co., proprietors of the Silver Smelting Works, in the First ward, Allegheny. The ore consisted of three cars, and was shipped from the company's mines in Utah Territory. The ore was shipped from Sandy Station, on the Utah Southern Railway, and arrived here by way of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R.

A Serenade.

The Sixth ward Glee Club, twenty members, headed by Prof. Thomas Hodges, complimented the COMMERCIAL office with a serenade last night, winding up with three hearty cheers. The "boys" play properly regarded as a first-class band, and give every satisfaction to the many patrons of the Varieties. Attend to-night.

Theodore Thomas's Last Concert.

Mr. Theodore Thomas closed his only too brief season with us last evening, before an audience quite as large as that of Monday night. The programme, as we said before, was much finer than the first, and included a number of pieces of established popularity with our people. The opening selection was Cherubini's overture, "The Water Carriers," a composition comparatively new to a Pittsburgh assemblage, which was beautifully rendered by the orchestra. Beethoven's Allegretto and Scherzo, Symphony No. 7 in A, followed, affording a striking contrast to the fine bursting number. Mr. Osgood sang Schubert's serenade, "Soft and Low," which he gave the previous evening in response to a recall. He was in better voice, and rendered a decidedly more favorable impression than by his first efforts. The audience demanded something further at his hands, and he sang very effectively a light German song. Selections from the first act of Wagner's "Lohengrin" were all worthy the hearty plaudits bestowed on the orchestra.

The second tenght of Mr. Mendelssohn's compositions, the overture "Melusina," which was most effectively translated. Mr. Bernhard Listemann electrified the audience by his violin solo, with his theme being Paganini's remarkable work. "The Blues' Dance" concluded the programme, and more than that of Vieuxtemps, and his touch more delicate. The auditors demanded a second hearing, which he gracefully accorded in a fantasie. Mr. Osgood gave with fine feeling Schubert's songs, "O wondrous, lovely May," "O'er from My Young," but failed to reappear at the command of the autocrats occupying the chairs in front. Strauss's delightful waltz, "Wine, Women and Song," followed by Rossini's masterpiece, the overture to "William Tell," which was by far the best and most enjoyable performance of the evening. To have heard it as this wondrous orchestral organization interpreted it, is a pleasure to be remembered for a lifetime.

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The Grand Finale.

Closing Procession of the Campaign.

Change in the Route—Lists of Commanders, Staff Officers and Aids, etc.

The grand finale torchlight procession of the campaign, which is to come off on Friday evening next, will be one of the finest demonstrations ever witnessed here. The members of the County Executive Committee, and the various club organizations, as well as leading and influential Republicans all over the county, are lending their aid to make the affair as attractive as possible. Neither money nor effort will be spared to render the occasion a grand success. As this is to be the *last* turnout of the exciting campaign of 1872, it is the desire of all to make it the *best*.

Dr. A. H. Gross, the Chairman of the County Committee, will act as Chief Marshal; Mr. Jacob Reese, Chairman of the Finance Committee, as Chief of Staff, and B. C. Christy, Esq., as Adjutant General. Mr. Henry M. Long will command the first corps, comprising clubs north of the Allegheny; Dr. W. J. Gilmore, those south of the Monongahela and of the rivers, and Hon. Jared M. Brush, third corps, or clubs between the rivers.

A full list of the officers and aids will be found in our advertising columns, and all those appointed, in any capacity, are expected to report themselves duly on the night of the parade, with prescribed uniform.

A change has been made in the route of procession, which the public will do well to note. The amended route will be found elsewhere in this paper.

Arrangements have been made for a plentiful supply of fireworks, and there will be a general decoration of dwellings and stores along the route. The Allegheny parks will be handsomely illuminated and decorated, and a position fronting on the parks will be most eligible for witnessing the display. Republicans throughout the two cities and vicinity are urgently requested to lend a helping hand, and make this a fitting finale to a campaign which is to become memorable in the history of our county politics.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court—Judge Collier.

Frederick Abel, convicted of Assault and battery on John Geilson, was sentenced to pay the costs.

The Commonwealth vs. Emma McCready was the next case called. Defendant was charged with the larceny of a trunk, the property of Margaret Leo. Not guilty and prosecutrix to pay the costs.

Wm. Fulton was next placed on trial on a charge of arson. It will be remembered that during the month of July last several attempts were made to burn the East Liberty stock yards. Fire Marshal Butler investigated the matter and was of opinion that Fulton was the guilty party. He had just been arrested and held for trial. No evidence was elicited yesterday tending to prove the guilt of the defendant and the jury so found, saddling the costs on the prosecutor. The County, however, will pay. The Fire Marshal was an officer of the county and had brought the suit in his official character and the costs were charged to the county.

John Irvin, of Manchester, was next tried on a charge of assault and battery, in which he was charged as a rape on Mrs. E. A. Smith, a young married woman residing in Allegheny. Not guilty.

In the case of George Heagle, of Harrison township, indicted for selling liquor to minors a plea of *nolle contendere* was entered. Two other cases were *nolle prossed*.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs.

Gordon Johnston,	Michael Knirles,
James Crawford, et al	Thomas Brady,
August Danner,	J. W. Pratt, (3)
John Wood,	Henry Smith,
Peter Curtin,	Daniel Carney,
Daniel Cavenor,	John Jones,
Samuel McCartel,	Margaret Lisenart,
John Bohm,	Charles Gist,
Bridget O'Donnell,	James McQuilton,
Charity Frew,	John Johnson,
	Orange Steel.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

Norman Bruce vs. John Negley was first taken up. The parties are butchers, and the question is on boarding account. Jury out.

The case of A. Weller vs. De Roy & Bros. was next taken up. Plaintiff alleges that he left a watch with defendants to be repaired. They had given it out to a workman, and the latter disappeared with the watch. Plaintiff seeks to recover the value of his timepiece.

The case of George F. Morgan vs. the Loan Bank of Pittsburgh followed. Verdict of $1,084 11 for plaintiff.

A petition was presented asking the appointment of a commissioner to enquire into the lunacy of Alex. Ross. Prayer granted, and W. W. Thompson appointed commissioner.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

86. Kirkpatrick & Lyons vs. Snodgrass.
111. Skirball for use vs. Stewart.
146. Campbell & Allen vs. Hughes.
149. Wells et al. vs. Dougherty et al.
162. Pittsburgh Coal Co. vs. Negley & Co.
153. Hand, jr. vs. Bole & Bennetts.
162. Wilson vs. Wakefield.
165. Chess, Ex'r, vs. McMullen.
167. Rigler vs. Berger et al.
172. Duncan & Vaughter vs. Barr.
174. Same vs. Lauder.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

Only one case was tried in this Court yesterday, that of Robert Watt vs. Andrew Fay, action to recover wages alleged to be due. Plaintiff got a verdict in the sum of $1,001 51.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

140. Woodside vs. Parry.
121. Johnston's Executors vs. Rogers et al.
163. City of Pittsburgh vs. Alex. King.
172. Finney vs. Bradley, Gar.
175. Dolan vs. Messenger, Gillet & Co.
157. Wig Company vs. Pittsburgh, A. V. & C. R. R. Co.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

The October term of this Court was concluded yesterday by the transaction of the following business:

The proceedings in bankruptcy against John D. Johnston were withdrawn and case dismissed.

In the bankruptcy matter of W. H. Johnson, Pittsburgh, August Bayer, Esq., referee, returned a verdict that the allegations set forth in the creditor's petition were true.

The bankrupt proceedings pending against Michael Bigin, who is now in jail serving out a sentence for the murder of Policeman Kelly, with his theme being Paganini's remarkable work. "The Blues' Dance" concluded the programme, and more than that of Vieuxtemps, and his touch more delicate. The auditors demanded a second hearing, which he gracefully accorded in a fantasie. Mr. Osgood gave with fine feeling Schubert's songs, "O wondrous, lovely May," "O'er from My Young," but failed to reappear at the command of the autocrats occupying the chairs in front. Strauss's delightful waltz, "Wine, Women and Song," followed by Rossini's masterpiece, the overture to "William Tell," which was by far the best and most enjoyable performance of the evening. To have heard it as this wondrous orchestral organization interpreted it, is a pleasure to be remembered for a lifetime.

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A Serenade.

The Sixth ward Glee Club, twenty members, headed by Prof. Thomas Hodges, complimented the COMMERCIAL office with a serenade last night, winding up with three hearty cheers. The "boys" play properly regarded as a first-class band, and give every satisfaction to the many patrons of the Varieties. Attend to-night.

Theodore Thomas's Last Concert.

Mr. Theodore Thomas closed his only too brief season with us last evening, before an audience quite as large as that of Monday night. The programme, as we said before, was much finer than the first, and included a number of pieces of established popularity with our people. The opening selection was Cherubini's overture, "The Water Carriers," a composition comparatively new to a Pittsburgh assemblage, which was beautifully rendered by the orchestra. Beethoven's Allegretto and Scherzo, Symphony No. 7 in A, followed, affording a striking contrast to the fine bursting number. Mr. Osgood sang Schubert's serenade, "Soft and Low," which he gave the previous evening in response to a recall. He was in better voice, and rendered a decidedly more favorable impression than by his first efforts. The audience demanded something further at his hands, and he sang very effectively a light German song. Selections from the first act of Wagner's "Lohengrin" were all worthy the hearty plaudits bestowed on the orchestra.

The second tenght of Mr. Mendelssohn's compositions, the overture "Melusina," which was most effectively translated. Mr. Bernhard Listemann electrified the audience by his violin solo, with his theme being Paganini's remarkable work. "The Blues' Dance" concluded the programme, and more than that of Vieuxtemps, and his touch more delicate. The auditors demanded a second hearing, which he gracefully accorded in a fantasie. Mr. Osgood gave with fine feeling Schubert's songs, "O wondrous, lovely May," "O'er from My Young," but failed to reappear at the command of the autocrats occupying the chairs in front. Strauss's delightful waltz, "Wine, Women and Song," followed by Rossini's masterpiece, the overture to "William Tell," which was by far the best and most enjoyable performance of the evening. To have heard it as this wondrous orchestral organization interpreted it, is a pleasure to be remembered for a lifetime.

The musical season has opened most auspiciously. Worth has been worthily recognized. That we may have nothing different to record before its close is our fervent wish; but this will be the case we have slight reason to hope.

Collecting Salaries.

Yesterday afternoon a comedian named Wallner, attached to a German theatrical company, which has been performing for some weeks in this vicinity, disappeared suddenly. It was subsequently discovered that he had called on the manager of the troupe, Mr. Osten, and stated that he had been requested to draw the salaries of Miss Wilson and Mr. Varena. These, amounting to fifty dollars, together with his own he secured and has not been seen since in this vicinity. Wallner has been but a short time in this country. It is alleged that he ran away from his wife in Berlin, whom his father is a manager of a theater. He was accompanied on his trip by a dancer whom he left in New York. It is supposed that he has gone to the metropolis to join his inamorata.

Fatal Accident.

About half past seven o'clock yesterday morning an accident occurred at the machine shop of Reiseck & Bros., Pike and Eighteenth street, which resulted in the death of John Andrews, one of the employees. Deceased was oiling a planing machine when, by some means, his head was caught between the turning column and the upright of the planer and almost instantly crushed into an unsightly mass. Of course death resulted instantly. The Coroner held an inquest on the remains, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was a young, unmarried man, and was greatly liked by his acquaintances.

South Pittsburgh Council.

The South Pittsburgh Council held a regular meeting last night, Burgess Murray in the chair, and the following members present, Messrs. Sticker, Brown, Carr and Creaky.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved.

Bills for grading, paving, &c., to the amount of $1,123.03 were ordered to be paid.

A gas lamp was ordered for the corner of Third and Chestnut streets.

The matter of repairing the hose house was discussed, and the meeting adjourned.

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